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FURTHER REACTION TO CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL ARMS ISSUES

Urals Epidemic Denied

LD271345 Moscow LITERATURNAYA JAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[M. Maksimov article under the rubric "LG Radio Station": "Another VOA False Report"]

[Text] People never feel pangs of conscience as a result of actions that have become habitual. Voltaire made that remark. Today too a thief does not blush as he dips his hand into another's pocket and a habitual liar will always beat his breast and claim he only says things he has seen himself.

First an American witness "himself saw Soviet troops in Afghanistan using toxins." VOA and other mass news organs in the West spent a long time pushing this news, accusing the USSR of unleashing "chemical and biological warfare."

And a few days ago Springer's BILD discovered something to make readers' blood run cold. And how! It transpires that "an explosion took place in a scientific laboratory in a factory in the Urals producing bacteriological bombs." And another false report made the rounds of bourgeois newspapers. Nor did VOA fail to broadcast it, remarking, furthermore, that "this is a clear violation of the 1975 international convention on bacteriological weapons." VOA's editors could not bring themselves to remind their listeners that the Soviet Union was the initiator in concluding that convention, just as they could not bring themselves to tell the story behind the appearance of the "Urals" false report. But they knew the story from their colleagues on the New York DAILY NEWS, which wrote that in the United States "many people are skeptical about State Department spokesmen's claims of an incident in the Urals and the West German press items."

In outline form, the story looks like this. Imagine that some clerk in Langley, the site of the CIA, looking through the Soviet papers, read in one of them, published in the Urals, of an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease (and there was indeed such a report). Foot-and-mouth disease is a cattle disease, it is true. But people can also become infected with it. Why not turn this into the explosion of a "biological bomb" some people in the CIA thought. What material for a sensation! They sent it across the ocean and planted it on BILD. Why BILD? You only have to recall the revelations of well-known West German publicist Guenther Wallraff about the way that gutter rag is produced. Then the "news" is reprinted by other, less yellow, press organs. Now it can be moved back across the ocean, straight onto the pages of the reputable New York TIMES. And there you have the grounds for an official State Department protest.

It will be recalled that in the wake of the report of "poisonings in Afghanistan" the U.S. war department demanded urgent appropriations from congress for the manufacture of new types of paralyzing nerve gas. The Washington STAR wrote that it is planning to create extra capacities for producing combat toxins and that $1.3 billion is to be spent over the next 5 years on creating a new generation of chemical weapons for the U.S. ground forces alone.

It cannot be ruled out that the Pentagon will now, after the "explosion in the Urals," demand further billions to "construct extra capacities" for producing...bacteriological weapons.

Finally, let us note that the American authorities have been notified of the Soviet viewpoint regarding the "Urals explosion." It has also been learned that they have expressed their satisfaction in response. The incident would seem to be closed. But no. Even after "official satisfaction" VOA is still harping on the same old theme.

## USSR Respects Bacteriological Ban

LD271130 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Hamburg--According to the Soviet news agency APN, the Soviet Union is respecting the international convention on the ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons which it ratified in 1975. "In keeping with the laws and practice of the Soviet Union," observation of these regulations is "guaranteed by competent state institutions."

APN was thereby reacting today to the speculation about illness in the Urals town of Sverdlovsk last April where, according to U.S. reports, hundreds of people are said to have died. The U.S. State Department last week ruled out "natural causes" for the outbreak of the epidemic.

APN, like TASS, on the other hand, says it was caused by anthrax.

## Slanderous 'Fabrications'

LD272135 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 27, TASS--Slanderous fabrications are being spread in the West about an alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and some people are trying to use these fabrications in order to prevent the normal work of the Disarmament Committee. Without producing any concrete facts, but only manipulating all sorts of rumours from anti-Soviet sources, representatives of the United States, FRG and Japan made provocative fabrications to this effect.

The absurdity of all these fabrications has been disclosed by the USSR's delegate Viktor Israelyan. He emphasized that these fabrications pursued quite certain aims which run counter to the task of curbing the arms race which faces the Disarmament Committee.

A memorandum on an extensive use by the United States of chemical weapons in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which has been distributed by a representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has riveted profound attention to it. But the delegation of the United States, with the help of the Chinese representative who presides over the committee this month, are obviously trying to use every means to prevent the facts, cited in the Vietnamese document, from being read out at the committee's official meeting. Violating the rules of procedure, the United States delays in every way a decision on speeches at the committee by representatives of a number of countries, which are not its members, specifically the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on problems of disarmament.

## U.S. Supports Chemical Warfare

LD280859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The American military is intensively conducting preparations for the waging of chemical and bacteriological warfare. In the American press information is appearing about the fact that the Pentagon is insisting on the creation of a new generation of chemical weapons and is trying to get an allocation of $170 million for the construction of complexes for the production of so-called binary systems of chemical munitions. In the opinion of the press, the Pentagon's striving to preserve in its arsenal chemical means of waging warfare is unjustified.

## Counteraccusation Against Britain

LD271527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Failure of Fabrication"]

[Text] London--The British bourgeois press has mounted a new anti-Soviet campaign. Newspapers have alleged that our country is making preparations for...bacteriological war. The malicious nature of this fabrication is so obvious that THE SUNDAY TIMES was forced to admit it. In an article by its Washington correspondent it spoke about a report circulated by the CIA which prompted a ballyhoo on both sides of the Atlantic.

However, THE SUNDAY TIMES continues, in fact the United States does not possess a single objective fact confirming the wild fabrications.

THE SUNDAY TIMES report needs to be clarified. The British military authorities are no less interested than the Pentagon in fueling an anti-Soviet slander campaign. The point is that they, too, are expanding experiments with biological weapons. As can be seen from a statement by a Defense Ministry spokesman, the laboratory at Porton Down will be involved on work in this sphere in April.

## U.S. 'TWO FACED' LINE HIT; SALT 'EITHER EXISTS OR DOESN'T'

LD281017 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "SALT II: Vocabulary and Semantics"]

[Text] A few days ago U.S. President J. Carter spoke out as follows about SALT II, a treaty which, as is well known, was the fruit of long years of agonizing talks and on which the peoples, the American people included, pin special hopes and see as a real barrier to the strategic arms race. We quote: One further development that would cause me to renounce the treaty would be the result of consultations with the members of the Senate to determine an interest of ours that might cause such a rejection, in which case I would notify the Soviet Union that the terms of the treaty were no longer binding."

Does this mysterious sentence that does credit to the ambiguity of the English language signify a direct rejection of the treaty that was signed? Both this remark by J. Carter and the statements that followed it in Washington obscure the issue so much that you cannot immediately see what is what. On the one hand, notwithstanding all the intricacy of his phraseology, it looks as though the U.S. President was saying something to the effect that, at a moment the White House deems convenient, it will not merely, as at present, postpone indefinitely the ratification of SALT II, but abandon it altogether (so much for signing agreements with partners like that!). On the other hand, at the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission session that resumed in Geneva last week the U.S. representatives, proceeding from some kind of weird logic, sought from the Soviet Union an agreement to fulfill the provisions of SALT II irrespective of whether or not the Senate approves it. Thirdly, immediately after J. Carter's statement an anonymous White House spokesman denied that the U.S. President's remarks implied that his administration rejects the treaty signed in Vienna.

So just what does J. Carter's statement mean? One thing certainly can be said--the problem does not lie with the English language. Just as the recent picturesque business of the vote by the U.S. representative on the UN Security Council on the question of the illegal Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and his subsequent abandonment of his own stance cannot be ascribed to technical hitches. Neither semantic confusion nor crossed wires, but Washington's contradictory, deadlocked policy is what's behind both those things.

It was clear long before the American President's linguistic vagary that the White House had deliberately gotten into a tangle over SALT II. Official Washington's dual, if not two-faced line vis-a-vis SALT II was revealed after the 1974 Vladivostok meeting when the previous American administration began to evade the accord that had been reached. This duality and duplicity appeared in their quite naked form after the present head of the White House affixed his signature to that treaty, which mankind has, in the full sense of the phrase, achieved through suffering. He seemed to realize that SALT II is the only way to tame the nuclear missile genie which is equally dangerous to everyone. But it was apparent that at the same time he was terribly afraid of causing any inconvenience to the U.S. military-industrial complex. It was from this that stemmed the various kinds of "touch" and sometimes--as was the case with the Cuban "minicrisis" manufactured last fall--purely provocative measures that followed Vienna. The idea was to use these measures to "balance" the signing of the treaty, which looked like a "concession to the Bolsheviks" in the eyes of SALT II's opponents, and thereby to please forces that are extremely powerful in the United States, especially on the threshold of an election campaign. However absurd it may seem, the warlike measures geared to intensifying the arms race were also attributed to the need to "neutralize" the intractable senators on whom, so it was said, the fate of SALT II's ratification depended. The decision to deploy American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries was also forced through on the same pretext.

The Washington administration's "tough" moves, which each looked isolated in themselves, in aggregate resulted in the serious fueling of international tension. And then something astonishing happened. The U.S. President announced that Senate ratification of SALT II was being postponed indefinitely in view of ... the deterioration in international tension.

The circle was completed, and everything fell into place. And when, speaking in a Senate subcommittee recently, General D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said: "We must not allow the temporary (?!) postponement of the SALT II ratification process to distract us from the pace of modernization of strategic forces..."--that statement stemmed directly from the White House's line. If SALT II ratification has been deliberately delayed and then almost buried, this has not just been done for no particular reason, but in order to start new weapons systems, especially as these might contravene the restrictions imposed by SALT II--that was the meaning of the general's remark.

You must admit it's perfectly logical. But when, knowing of Washington's massive buildup of the arms race and deployment of new weapons systems, the U.S. representatives in Geneva suggest to the Soviet Union fulfilling the treaty's provisions, there is not much logic about that. And when J. Carter, who clearly has nothing material to say in this connection, resorts to complicated vocabulary, he may delight somebody with his English but he will scarcely fool those who are waiting for a clear answer from Washington to the question: Is the signature that the U.S. President affixed to the SALT II treaty in Vienna still valid, or should it no longer be taken seriously?

The British say you can't have your cake and eat it too. The sitatuion is just the same so far as SALT II is concerned: either the treaty exists, or it does not.

IZVESTIYA EXPOSES BUGS IN CIA OPERATION 'PINE STUMP'

LD271829 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 March, TASS--We transmit the full text of the article by Vladimir Snegov entitled failure of operation "Pine Stump" from todays edition of IZVESTIYA.

The history of U.S. intelligence is closely linked with the name of A. Dulles, American spy No 1. Possessed by pathological hatred for the Soviet Union and an inveterate enemy of peaceful coexistence, he turned the CIA into an instrument essentially outside the authority of the President, let alone the American Congress. There was a well known case when Congress made an attempt to institute a special commission to check on CIA activity. However, the congressmen suffered a shameful failure. The head of the spy department noted with sarcasm that it is contradictory for people suffering from "chronic incontinence of speech to be entrusted with state secrets." And his multi-headed creation continued to interfere unceremoniously in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the private lives of his fellow countrymen and to supply Congress with distorted information about the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The CIA suppliers of misinformation pursued a single aim: to wreck any political settlement on the international arena and to whip up the arms race using the bugbear of the "Soviet threat."

An analysis of the present situation allows us to draw a conclusion about the presence of "worthy" continuers of the Dulles policy in the United States. As the U.S. press itself notes, the CIA is by no means an independent organization sowing evil. In the words of its present chief, S. Turner, it operates "as an instrument of American foreign policy." Is it not indicative that the boosting of military budgets is covered up by Washington with the hackneyed myth of the same old "Soviet threat"? And U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski marches in the first ranks of those who intimidate Americans with "Moscow's claws," the selfsame Brzezinski who now heads the so-called Special Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of "Large-Scale U.S. Secret Operations Programs." The members of the committee are the selfsame S. Turner, head of the CIA, J. McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and others.

And it would be naive to suppose that this institution today stands aloof from the anti-Soviet hysteria which is being fomented in the United States, with the help of which some people intend to cover up the illegal actions of certain employees of the American Embassy in Moscow and to distract the public's attention from the subversive espionage activity pursued by American special services against the USSR, using embassy premises.

The profession of spy in its pure original form, so to speak, has already passed away. It now invariably has to be accompanied by some kind of "occupation." And this fully applies to two American Embassy employees, CIA staff members Weatherbee and Corbin. Attache Weatherbee contented himself in Moscow with the humble role of "assistant chief of the Agricultural Department" at the embassy. Corbin obtained a more respectable placing from the CIA: that of secretary-archivist in the Political Department's section for book purchases. In passing we will note that Weatherbee has in his time engaged in carrying out undercover operations with S. Lipavskiy (see IZVESTIYA 54, of 4 March 1977). At present he is operating in Ethiopia. And Corbin, his unmasked partner in dirty tricks, has been transferred to Italy to continue his usual "work."

And now we will describe briefly the nature of this "work," based on documentary materials and substantive proof supplied to this newspaper by Soviet counter-espionage organs and by people who took an active part in stopping one of the anti-Soviet actions committed by the criminals.

Not long ago Weatherbee and Corbin, in accordance with the existing rules of procedure, informed the Soviet authorities of their humble plans to make a car trip to the suburbs of the capital. The reason given for the request was the foreigners' wish (quite a natural one for the uninitiated), to become more deeply acquainted with the historical monuments of the great Russian land.

And although the fact that these "lovers of things ancient" belong to the CIA was long known and even despite the fact that the route they chose (not for the first time!) ran close to the site of military units, the "diplomats'" request was respected. Account was even taken of the fact that Weatherbee's relatives had come from the United States to see him and that he requested permission for them to go with him on the car outing.

But from the very outset this "mass cultural event for Americans" gave rise to some puzzlement, to put it mildly. In the first place the weather on the day for the trip could not by any stretch of the imagination be conducive to viewing historical sites, or to holding the planned picnic on the grass. From early morning torrential rain had been falling, a piercing cold wind had been blowing and country roads were in a terrible state. And, second, in the diplomatic car, bearing the registration D-04-348, the places for the innocuous relatives suddenly turned out to be occupied by the "diplomats'" own wives.

Resolutely ignoring all road signs and paying no attention to signals from officials of the state automobile inspectorate, Weatherbee squeezed the maximum horsepower from the limousine. It was as if this was a team taking part in an international rally when, at a speed of 130 km per hour, it wildly overtook Volgas, Zhigulis and Mazs.... Historical monuments remained somewhere to one side, the gold-roofed small churches with their unique architecture disappeared to the western, spreading forest....

At about 1100, raising dirty fountains of spray as it drove on the uneven surface, the foreigners' car rushed across the fields of a Moscow region sovkhoz. But the mud-spattered numberplate and the direction of the car were not hidden from the eyes of the agricultural workers; the strangers were hurrying to get onto the highway from an area officially closed to foreigners.

In this situation the security officials had only to complete the task of uncovering the operation of the enemy. Yes, the enemy. Things should be called by their real name. A brazen enemy which has lost all conscience. Spreading tales about some sort of "Moscow intrigues," and notorious "spymania," special services as represented by embassy residents of the CIA and Rumo [as received] (military intelligence), under the cover of diplomatic immunity attempt to carry out the most blatant illegalities in our territory.

Let us emphasize: They are trying. Things that today they can perhaps enter in the dubious credit side of their "successes" will by tomorrow emerge as failures. That is how it has been and how it will be!

After carrying out the center's spy assignment (the racing motorists completed it in just over 1 hour) Weatherbee and his accomplices reached the main road and, in order to cover their tracks, embarked on their tourist program cover. They made theatrical gestures of rapture and emotion and feigned smiles near the ancient monuments. To complete the masquerade they decided in spite of the rain to have a hasty picnic and, having properly made their mark [nasledil poryadochno] (in the full and figurative sense of the word), and satisfied with what they had done (the spies did not doubt their success), they returned to Moscow....

It only remains for us to show (see photographs) what this "mark" is and to comment on it concisely.

Recently the U.S. special services have considerably extended the use of the latest technical devices for collecting intelligence information about our country. This escalation is proceeding along the line of radio surveillance from the buildings of the U.S. diplomatic offices in Moscow and Leningrad, American ships calling at Soviet ports and aircraft flying on special trips to the USSR. Use is also made of portable radio and electronic equipment which American "diplomat" intelligence agents use during "tourist" trips around the Soviet Union and on certain other occasions.

The spy assignment of Weatherbee and Co, for example, was to site a long-range portable electronic radio device, hidden in an artificial stump, near a defense installation outside Moscow.

We can with full reliability name the U.S. industrial firms and companies which helped to manufacture the highly sensitive device. Unfortunately, we do not know the name of the self-taught person who designed the plastic camouflage in which the project's initiators housed the electronic radio equipment. In fact, the "pine stump" made according to his design, so to speak, would grievously offend the glorious breed of lumberjacks! The makers of the "stump" do not know the simple truth of Russian flora and fauna: A pine stump, for goodness sake, is a rare sight in an aspen grove.

Soviet specialists have made a thorough investigation of the integral circuits in the stump of truly golden content (their worth is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars). The serial number of the device drew most attention; evidently such devices can be hidden in more than just false stumps. It all depends on imagination....

The device was intended for electronic surveillance in the ultra-high frequency range with subsequent radio transmission of the gathered information in code form to a distance of up to 450 km (artificial earth satellites, planes) as well as for transmission to ground-based/receiving devices, including in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. As regards the stump itself, which you see on the picture, it was sited by the Americans in an aspen grove within the reception zone of the defense installation in order to receive detailed information on the radio transmitter devices at the installation.

It is possible to talk in greater detail about the technical details of the gadget's microcircuitry. But the essence of the matter does not lie here. We have here the latest outrageous instance of crude violation of U.S. "diplomats" of the elementary norms of behavior. And it is high time the gentlemen in Washington learned the irrefutable truth that as well as the U.S. intelligence service there is also Soviet counterintelligence and [words indistinct] there stand millions of Soviet people who help them keep their difficult but honorable vigil in the defense and protection of our life and security.

MOSCOW HEBREW CONDEMNS NEW AMENDMENT FREEING CIA

LD271946 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The U.S. Congress has approved a new amendment which in fact abolishes all official limitations on the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. At the same time, the President's powers to allow the CIA to carry out any sort of activity without coordinating it with Congress have once again been endorsed. The limitations on CIA activities and other espionage services in the United States were imposed only symbolically in the last decade, under pressure of the wave of protests against the filthy activity of the U.S. espionage services, a wave which swept the entire world.

Then, the public became familiar with facts on the CIA's role in the murder of Patrice Lumumba, in overthrowing the Mosaddeq government in Iran, Nkrumah in Ghana, and Salvador Allende in Chile. It transpired that after the CIA attempts to invade Cuba failed, the U.S. intelligence agency planned the assassination of Fidel Castro. With the help of its mercenaries, the CIA conducted an undeclared war against Laos, Angola and other countries and held horrendous human experimentation. It is noteworthy that the limitations on the U.S. intelligence services, in light of these scandals, have not changed the situation in essence, nor have they altered the goals of the intelligence and terrorist institutions and have not prevented them from carrying out their activity.

The U.S. intelligence agency has backed the activity of the SAVAK in Iran, which worked toward physically annihilating the opposition to the pro-U.S. regime.

With funds allocated by the CIA, mercenary gangs have ravaged and sowed violence in Afghanistan and Angola. They are still doing so. The CIA has financed and armed underground terrorist gangs in Guatemala. These days, when the U.S. legislature is discussing draft amendments regarding CIA activity, the U.S. agents in El Salvador murdered Archbishop Romero.

The documents which has recently been endorsed--and which had been formulated by the White House in cooperation with the CIA--is in total harmony with the interests of the U.S. intelligence agencies. This document actually gives these agencies unlimited powers in the areas of espionage, international terrorism and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. U.S. intelligence constitutes part of the internal constellation of the imperialistic society, a means to actually realize the U.S. foreign policy. Destruction and terrorism, planning of aggression and uprisings in countries where democratic governments are in power--all these condemn the double face of Washington, which presents itself as the defender of democracy and the rights of people.

WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN POWELL ON 'ASSURANCES' GIVEN SHAH

LD271647 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 27, TASS--The U.S. Government had assumed firm commitments to render all possible help and assistance to the former Iranian shah before his departure from the United States to Panama. White House official spokesman Jody Powell told about this to a group of correspondents. He stressed that the U.S. administration thoroughly fulfilled these commitments and did not receive direct or indirect complaints that the United States came back on its word. UPI agency writes that assurances stemming out from the American commitments were given personally to the shah by White House adviser Lloyd Cutler. The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that these commitments were recorded in a 9-point document, they concerned not only the shah, but also envisaged aid to his children who settled in the United States, and provided for their security, permission of the shah's wife to visit the United States, etc.

The White House spokesman's statement sheds additional light to the role the United States played in organizing the shah's flight from Panama to Egypt, and in helping him escape the legitimate wrath of the Iranian people, although Powell tried to deny Washington's involvement in that at a press conference. Responding to a correspondent's question he replied without batting an eyelid that they do not control location and movement of private persons in Panama. Asked whether the United States controls the movement of American planes in one of which, as is known, the shah was secretly carried from Panama to Egypt, he said that the plane belonged to a private company, "which is CIA controlled", he was interrupted by those present. Powell wanted to go on but became confused, blushed and concluded to the laughing from the audience that he did not have any comment.

The press recalls that the President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski frankly admitted once that the United States did not contemplate extraditing the shah to the Iranian authorities. The newspaper Washington STAR writes that certain influential circles in the United States fear that if the shah is extradited and is made to talk, this may destroy careers of many prominent Americans.

The newspaper Washington POST published an article which says in particular that a secret report, worded in caustic expressions, prepared for the House Select Committee on Intelligence raises serious questions as to President Carter's role in the fate of the American hostages in Iran. One of the most serious charges made in the report is that President Carter had provoked the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by allowing the former shah to the United States despite the clear-cut and repeated warnings that such an action may lead to the capture of Americans as hostages.

American banking circles, particularly Chairman of the Board of Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller and the former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now employed as consultant of the bank, played a key role in allowing the former monarch to come to the United States. The press recalls that the shah had instructed to conduct all his financial operations through Chase Manhattan Bank. The Washington POST writes in this connection that the report, prepared for the House Select Committee on Intelligence, makes one think that Chase Manhattan Bank intentionally caused a conflict situation to prevent the Iranian Government from withdrawing billions of "petrodollars" from the bank's accounts.

H. CARTER VIRTUALLY ADMITS USSR POLICY PREVENTED IRAN INVASION

LD271443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Around Iranian Events"]

[Text] Washington, 25 March--H. Saunders, assistant secretary of state, speaking in Congress, declared Washington's intention of stepping up U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf. He made no secret of the fact that J. Carter's administration is planning a "permanent military presence" in the region, noting that at present more than 30 U.S. combat ships are already concentrated there, including 2 aircraft carriers with 150 planes on board.

Evidence of the aggressive, militarist U.S. aspirations in the Persian Gulf region is also provided by a statement by a Pentagon official spokesman, who reported that a special amphibious group with a marine battalion of 1,800 men has joined the U.S. naval grouping in the Arabian Sea near the Iranian coast.

The fact that U.S. interventionist designs have not yet been realized and in particular that Iran has not yet been invaded is due not least to the position occupied by the Soviet Union. Were it not for the Soviet Union's principled and resolute policy aimed at insuring peace in the Near and Middle East and rebuffing attempts at armed imperialist interference in the internal affairs of peoples in that region, the United States would have already brought into operation the armada of its naval forces which is concentrated off the shores of Iran. State Department spokesman, H. Carter was practically forced to admit this. Answering a correspondent's question on why the United States has not yet allied to so-called "sanctions" against Iran, he noted that the reason is the measures adopted by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

PEACE AND PROGRESS ARABIC ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY

LD272348 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The United States is bent on a fierce propaganda campaign with the aim of justifying plans of U.S. intervention in the affairs of the peoples of the Middle East. This is what the representative of the National Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, Hasan Jamil says:

U.S. military hysteria has not reached it current level since the dirty war in Vietnam. In the United States, the Vietnam complex continues to have its impact on U.S. public opinion. The U.S. people's anxiety is mounting over attempts to prepare them psychologically and to involve them in yet another war, and also to return them and the rest of the world to the cold war. At a time when the U.S. imperialists and their allies seem to be incapable of understanding the logic of the trend of the world's historical development, their aggressive nature is at the same time manifesting itself more and more. Despite the fact that yesterday's world is not today's world, and despite the fact that Carter is not Truman and Vance is not Dulles the fact remains that Carter, who won the election by just a few votes, who has failed to honor any of his election promises and whose course has been marked by a lack of clarity and constancy, is openly giving himself a free hand in declaring his doctrine based on the principle of U.S. domination over the world.

As far as the important strategic and oil-rich gulf region is concerned, the influential U.S. military-industrial circles have chosen it for embarking on one of their most important armed rounds against the peoples and against world peace in general. Even before the events in Iran and Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean and Arabian Gulf region witnessed feverish U.S. military activity.

The Bahraini people struggled stubbornly against the U.S. military presence in their country. The Bahraini authorities repeatedly announced their intention to terminate the agreement regularizing the existence of the base. But events took the opposite course. Following the situation caused by the Iranian revolution in the region fresh changes were made to the U.S. military presence; NATO strategists began to openly talk about its increasing military importance. According to expert (?Rondlo), Bahrain is a suitable bridgehead for the U.S. forces operating in the region, especially as Bahrain is near the oilfields in the region; it is also suitable, he adds, for the deployment and [word indistinct] of aircraft and ships operating in and near the region.

In addition to strengthening its existing bases the United States has deployed in the region huge military forces. The presence of numerous warships, which constitute imminent danger, including aircraft carriers, is causing concern to the peoples of the region. The rapid deployment force has also been formed in the United States; the targets of this force are different parts of the world and in particular the gulf region, where the oil fields are. But the United States does not stop at this; it is seeking new, permanent military bases in places like Somalia and Kenya. In Oman, a far-reaching and grim military plan is being implemented. Qabus reached an agreement in accordance with which the villages of (Duyab), (Sha'im), (Khur Kwayr) and (Ghanimah), situated in the mountain-top area were surrendered to him; he in turn handed them to the Americans, so that they could build there their new military bases and installations to give them full control over the Strait of Hormuz, the only passage through which oil tankers and the warships of the imperialist states can pass to reach the warm waters and small countries of the gulf.

It is not only the U.S. forces which are present in the gulf region; there is in addition a military presence from other Western countries, particularly Britain, which has a traditional presence there. The Beijing Maoist leaders are also showing great interest in the region.

The feeble excuses through which this military fever of imperialism is being fanned harbor pests to implement Carter's doctrine. They are directed not only against the revolution of the Iranian people but also against all the revolutionary and democratic forces in the region and against the intensification and growth of the activity of those forces; they are against the PDRY progressive regime and against the Omani revolution. They are [words indistinct] against world peace and against the security and safety of the peoples of the entire region.

Carter's inert policy of interfering in the affairs of the countries of the region are beginning to arouse indignation and concern among even within the U.S. system. US Senator George [name indistinct] said: We are not entitled to confront every new Mosaddeq. Congressman Paul [name indistinct] stressed that the Arab peoples have been exposed to danger for decades, not from the Soviet Union but from Israel, which continues to occupy some Arab areas with military aid from the United States. The three-million strong U.S. students' organisation has called for a protest march against the arms hysteria and the cold war policy and for the rejection of a war such as the Vietnam war or the outbreak of a third world war.

ZHUKOV WRITES ON ATTEMPTS TO 'BLOCKADE' USSR

LD270923 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 March 1980 carries on page three a 1,500-word article written specially for ZARYA VOSTOKA by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov entitled "Dangerous 'Cold War Brinkmanship'" and published under the rubric "The World in Orbit: ZARYA VOSTOKA's International Review."

In the article Zhukov compares the current trend in U.S. policy with the cold war "brinkmanship" of the fifties and attacks the attempts to "blockade the Soviet Union," dwelling on the ban on grain exports and giving a rundown of the "damage" this will do to the United States itself, particularly the farmers, while not affecting the USSR.

'LIES' ON CUBA, CARIBBEAN LINKED WITH INFLATION CRISIS

LD271019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolnesnichenko dispatch: "Behind a Smokescreen"]

[Text] New York, March--By all accounts Washington would like to create yet another international "crisis" which, according to the White House's designs, should yet again distract Americans' attention from the serious domestic crisis--from the unprecedented growth in inflation and the deep industrial recession which has begun in the country.

It is, after all, no accident that as soon as the facts about the record level of inflation--which this time actually exceeds 20 percent--appeared in the press, the newspapers frontpaged fresh "sensations" to stun readers: The Soviet Union, it is alleged, is once more "threatening the vital national interests of the United States".

As it is now difficult to invent something new, some people in Washington decided to return to the old myth of a "Soviet military brigade" in Cuba which had already been relegated to the archives last fall.

They have not even tried to change the recipes for concocting lies either. And so an excerpt from the latest "top secret CIA report" has appeared in the press. It seems that recently the "Soviet military brigade" in Cuba has doubled in strength. In addition a runway for the Soviet "Backfire" bomber--as it is called here--has been prepared at the Cienfuegos Airport. As for Soviet pilots they are no longer training the Cubans but preparing for "their own operations independent of the Cubans" which may extend onto any part of U.S. territory.

Multiply these fantasies by the circulation of the major bourgeois newspapers and add to them the worried voices affected by television commentators and news program chiefs. Finally imagine the American "backwoods" where this "news" penetrates like a whirlwind into the inhabitants' homes overshadowing the results of the local baseball team's match. Imagine that this "sensation" is repeated for several days in succession hammering itself home to people who have only the remotest idea about what is really going on in the international arena. You will understand why the administration is not dismounting from its hobbyhorse of mendacious fantasies astride which it is, by all accounts, preparing to gallop into the White House again, while distracting the electorate's attention from the country's pressing problems.

There is another fact which prompts Washington to turn again to the "threat from Cuba". Washington would like to camouflage its own militarist preparations in the Caribbean region. The "rhetoric of the cold war in relation to Cuba, the hysteria and drum beating over the new 'Cuban activity'", the magazine NATION writes, "reflects Carter's new hard line and his intention not to let El Salvador be added to the list of 'losses,' like Iran and Nicaragua, in election year."

When preparing direct interference in the affairs of El Salvador, Washington "substantiates" this by this same "communist threat to the vital interest of the United States". To listen to the propaganda here, the Soviet Union and Cuba are threatening both the Panama Canal and Mexico's oil regions, also Guatemala and so on, although in reality everything looks, as the saying goes quite the reverse. In an article entitled "Washington Talks of Intervention" the same magazine NATION cites facts which are direct proof that it is precisely the Pentagon which is preparing plans for military intervention in this region. Besides direct military aid of $7 million (in addition to the $50 million planned earlier) to the ultrarightwing forces in El Salvador, Washington is thinking of sending a so-called "mobile training team" to this country which could teach Salvadoran reaction the skills of "antiguerrilla warfare". The Washington POST writes in even more definite terms about this: "The ultimate goal of the Pentagon is to put U.S. Marines in there and prove that they are capable of winning a guerrilla war."

At the same time, U.S. military activity is being stepped up in other areas of the Caribbean. The headquarters of the U.S. "special purpose" forces in the Caribbean created in Key West, 90 miles from Cuba, controls air and naval forces which are ready to pounce on an "opponent" in any area of the Caribbean.

The U.S. "special purpose" forces in this region, directly targeted as they are against independent states, are part of the U.S. global strategy which threatens other regions of the world too.

Meanwhile the situation which is taking shape in the Caribbean region is evidence of the downright failure of the U.S. policy. The reactionary regimes nurtured by U.S. monopolists are falling apart. The states of this region reject Washington's political diktat. Correspondent S. Arnson notes: "U.S. policy in Latin America was for decades directed toward avoiding a 'second Cuba' and now toward avoiding a 'second Nicaragua' but all this has not brought, and will not bring, it success, because it is precisely Cuba that is arousing the closest attention throughout the Western Hemisphere."

(A. Stipan) expresses the same idea in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS. "Cuba has become an example which many countries in the Caribbean emulate, due to its considerable achievements in the social sphere--in public health, education, full employment and also in its foreign policy," he writes. In the author's opinion this has now provoked the "most dangerous crisis" in the whole history of relations between the United States and Latin America, in connection with which "it is not impossible that Washington will answer the 'challenge' of the Caribbean countries with direct intervention."

As is known such an attempt has already been made, when, on Z. Brzezinski's insistence, the United States tried to interfere in the affairs of Nicaragua under cover of the "inter-American peace forces." This plan was resolutely rejected by the OAS. Now the word "intervention" is again on the tips of people's tongues in the Pentagon, this time in connection with the situation in El Salvador.

References have appeared in the press to a specific document--presidential "directive no 52"--allegedly prepared by this same Z. Brzezinski. There is no direct mention of intervention in it but only proposals to "increase weapons deliveries to the Caribbean countries to effectively rebuff Cuba." But as the journal INQUIRY says, referring to a "high official" in the State Department, "the President's instructions contemplate every kind of aid for pro-American governments in the struggle against leftwingers and guerrillas. And that means direct intervention too."

Thus behind the smokescreen of the lie about the "Soviet and Cuban threat" Washington is preparing the ground for its own "police measures" against those of its southern neighbors who reject its diktat. And again demagogic discussions are being held about U.S. "vital, national interests" which hide the frankly mercenary interests and global pretentions of American imperialism and its desire to lord it over others just as it does over its own people. To justify such a policy it has to plunge ever more deeply into the stinking mire of lies about "external danger." But if such a danger really does exist for the Caribbean countries it comes from the United States alone.

DOLGOV SCORES U.S. 'INTRIGUES' IN EL SALVADOR

LD271315 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 21 Mar 80 pp 12-13 LD

[V. Dolgov article: "Washington's Intrigues"]

[Text] The situation in El Salvador remains tense. As before, peaceful residents are being killed by bullets fired by terrorists of ultraright groupings. In just the first 2 months of this year more than 600 people fell victims of terror. But what are the authorities doing? A state of siege was imposed in the country as of 6 March by order of the ruling military and civilian Junta. The army and police are using this state of siege to conduct punitive operations against progressive organizations. Indiscriminate searches and arrests are being made in the capital and other cities.

However, repression and terror have not broken the patriots. Despite the abolition of constitutional guarantees, at the beginning of March all Salvadoran teachers condemned the orgy of violence and demanded stern punishment for murderers. The teachers were joined by court and legal office employees. The revolutionary movement is embracing the country increasingly widely.

The ruling military and civilian Junta, which seeks to present itself as standing "above the melee," is in point of fact conniving with rightist forces. At the beginning of March H. Dada Hirezi, a representative of the Christian Democratic Party, withdrew from the Junta in protest at the reactionary officers' repressive policy. His place was taken by the party's chairman--the overtly rightwing J. Napoleon Duarte. This step caused a further split in its ranks, since many rank-and-file Christian Democrats protest at cooperation with the military.

Washington is taking a very active part in Salvadoran affairs. In particular, it shows a clear interest in insuring that representatives of the Christian Democratic Party remain in the Junta, since this imparts a less odious nature to it. And it is on them that it pins hopes of preventing a revolutionary outburst with the help of certain superficial reforms which do not affect the sociopolitical foundations of the existing system or, more importantly, the interests of American monopolies. Precisely this was the purpose of the decrees on agrarian reform and the nationalization of private banks published by the Junta early in March. The progressive public regarded them merely as a tactical maneuver aimed at creating a semblance of satisfying the democratic forces' aspirations. In fact, the proclaimed agrarian reform does not affect the landed oligarchy, and under the pretence of implementing it the authorities have introduced troops into rural regions to deal with peasant activists. The law on the nationalization of banks does not extend to American financial establishments.

The Western press is strenuously pushing reports maintaining that in February Washington prevented the extremely rightwing military from coming to power in El Salvador. By what, however, are the American ruling circles guided? By concern for the interests of the Salvadoran people and for the establishment of a democratic regime in the country? No way! The thing is that the White House has drawn conclusions from the collapse of Somoza's tyranny in Nicaragua. The United States is seeking to preserve a pseudodemocratic facade in El Salvador, behind which the interests of the Salvadoran oligarchy and its American patrons would remain inviolate.

Hurrying to the Salvadoran oligarchy's assistance, Washington is now using the whole arsenal of diplomatic, financial and military means. In February William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state, made a tour of Central American countries. In San Salvador he publicly displayed favor for the Junta. After this Robert White was appointed U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. For several years he had abeen adviser to the Paraguayan dictator Stroessner and made a name for himself as a champion of precisely the governming "formula" which combines repression with something like reforms. The ambassador declared on presenting his credentials that the United States fully supports the Junta and recalled the American administration's decision to grant it $50 million.

This will not be the first dollar injection for the present Salvadoran regime. Previously the Pentagon allocated $5 million for military credits. The army and police are now using these funds to equip themselves with combat hardware and weapons to suppress popular demonstrations.

Even direct military interference is evidently not ruled out in Washington's corridors of power. The Washington POST attests: The U.S. National Security Council has approved a plan to send "at least three mobile army training groups" to El Salvador. These plans are already being implemented. To judge from statements by Salvadoran democratic organizations, American warships with marines on board are concentrated off the country's shores and individual groups of marines have turned up in the Salvadoran Port of La Union. The complement of American instructors in Salvadoran Army and police subunits is growing rapidly. New landing strips and pads to receive American aircraft and helicopters are hastily being created in a number of regions.

The Latin American press also reports that the Pentagon has drawn up plans for an invasion of El Salvador by the Guatemalan and Honduran armies, as well as by mercenaries from among Somoza's surving "Guardsmen," if the Junta's position should become quite shaky and Washington considers this a threat to its interests.

Groups and organizations connected with the CIA are active in El Salvador itself. The American magazine NATION has written that the United States is strengthening the so-called "Nationalist Democratic Organization" numbering approximately 60,000 people, which it itself created in that country. This grouping is allocated the role of the main force in suppressing the growing national liberation movement in El Salvador.

However, neither the U.S. maneuvers nor repression by Salvadoran reaction are capable of halting the upsurge of the people's struggle for fundamental economic and political transformations in the interests of the broad masses.

OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT BLAMING USSR FOR REFUGEES REJECTED

LD251704 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 25, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The spate of slanderous inventions from Washington continues unabated. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, speaking yesterday in a congressional subcommittee, said that the Soviet Union (sic) bears the main "responsibility" for the suffering of refugees in Southeast Asia and a number of other regions.

Mr Holbrooke is not new to politics. He heads the East Asia and Pacific division in the U.S. State Department. Some time ago he made a tour of ASEAN countries and he cannot be accused, of course, of not knowing historical facts or of being ill-informed. But facts are often ignored in Washington today. And they irrefutably show that the main responsibility for the suffering of millions of refugees in the region rests with American imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists.

In the past, some of the Vietnamese left their country first of all because of the war which was unleashed on their soil by the neocolonialists, specifically American imperialism. It is well known that tens of thousands of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality were persuaded by Beijing to emigrate but then Beijing refused to accept them. In their efforts to destabilize the situation in the SRV the Beijing instigators were helped by the USA which sent its Seventh Fleet to the Vietnamese shores under the pretext of giving "help" to the Vietnamese refugees.

Holbrooke naturally keeps silent concerning the fact that the United States and China have on their conscience the suffering and death of thousands of Kampuchean refugees who had to flee their country because of the atrocities of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sapy regime of genocide which was supported by the USA and China.

So the slanderous "accusations" concerning the Soviet Union's "responsibility" should be addressed instead to Washington and Beijing. The problem of refugees is not confined to Southeast Asia only.

There are over four million refugees in Africa. They are, first of all, victims of racism and apartheid. The so-called "champions of human rights" in the West, and especially in the USA, have done nothing to relieve their plight. And this is because imperialist circles are directly responsible for the continued existence of racist regimes in the south of Africa.

The international conference of solidarity with Latin American refugees, held in Caracas last autumn, angrily condemned the atrocities of the reactionary dictatorial regimes in a number of Latin American countries, such as Chile, Uruguay, Haiti and Paraguay. The dictators in these countries are ruthlessly oppressing their peoples, trample the most elementary human rights and compel thousands of people to flee to other countries. At the same time it is well known that these repressive regimes can exist only by relying on the United States' political, economic and military support.

In the light of these irrefutable facts the attempts made by Washington's officials to shift the responsibility for the refugee problem to the Soviet Union are the limit of hypocrisy.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL MEETING WITH PASHTUN LEADER NOTED

LD271338 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 27, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA, met 'Abdol Gafar Khan, leader of the Pushtun tribes of Afghanistan.

During the meeting, 'Abdol Gafar Khan greeted the entering of the April revolution into a new stage as a result of which the Amin clique was overthrown, and peace, democracy and freedom for the people of Afghanistan were ensured. He condemned imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and demanded that the interference be discontinued at an earliest date. Only after that, a basis will be created for the return home of the limited Soviet troop contingents which is now in Afghanistan for repulsing the aggression against the DRA 'Abdol Gafar Khan pointed out.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TROOP PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

BK271323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Vice President of the Soviet Peace Committee (Analiyev), now in New Delhi, has said that the Soviet Union has agreed to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan provided there is no interference in its internal affairs and its sovereignty is protected. Talking to newsmen, he said that no such assurance in this regard is forthcoming from the United States. (Analiyev) said that the Indian Ocean is at present the hottest spot in the world and it should be made a zone of peace.

KOMMUNIST: DEMCHENKO CONSIDERS SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD271340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0859 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

["Afghanistan: Guarding the People's Gains"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--"The problem of security in Afghanistan still remains one of the most burning ones", writes the well-known Soviet expert on the East, Pavel Demchenko in the CPSU Central Committee magazine KOMMUNIST. The author covers in detail the reasons for the very acute political struggle over Afghanistan, and touches on some facts in the history of the country and Soviet-Afghan relations.

"The authorities' desire to create a peaceful, businesslike rhythm of life in the country and to get the economy moving at full capacity is meeting obstacles. Clearly there are several reasons for this. However the main one is the external intervention of imperialist forces and the opposition to the basic aims of the April revolution from internal reaction conniving with it. At present these forces are taking on the role of 'protectors of antiquities' and isolationism for the time being, are manipulating religious slogans, in an attempt to influence the most backward sector of the urban and rural peasants, and to appeal to traders and the petite bourgeoisie.

"It was actually from the moment the April revolution began that a united front of external and internal reaction against the new regime in Afghanistan began to be set up. Landowners dissatisfied at the agrarian reform, the prominent aristocracy and some of the clergy went over to the opposition. It is they who the ruling circles of Pakistan, China, the United States and a number of other states are attempting to use to their own ends," the author continues.

"The activity of counterrevolutionary forces developed in two directions. First there was the knocking together of subversive organizations inside the country and the drawing of representatives of the most backward strata of the population and people who had been treated badly by the regime into those organizations. Second, there was the establishment of bases and camps for training groups of saboteurs chiefly on the territory of Pakistan and China. What is happening on Chinese territory is hidden from the view of foreign journalists. The subversive work against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] being carried out from Pakistan, however, has turned out to be in the field of view of the world press not least because the leaders of the state of Pakistan themselves have tried to advertize this work in order to get greater support from the United States and other States."

"The United States and its imperialist allies, reactionary circles in a number of Muslim countries, China, all those who want to complicate the situation in Afghanistan are waging a subversive anti-Afghan campaign in many ways--from deliveries of weapons and sending in of diversionaries to lying propaganda in the languages of the ethnic groups which populate the country."

"In this situation, the Afghan Government, on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and Article 51 of the UN Charter, again appealed to the Soviet Union to provide military assistance to eliminate the external threat.

"The Soviet military contingent sent into Afghanistan is limited both in numbers and in its tasks. Its functions are determined by the agreement of the sides, on the basis of the tasks of defending the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the DRA in the face of external aggressive acts directed by China, the United States and Pakistan. It will be immediately withdrawn from the country as soon as the external interference, which regrettably still persists, ceases.

"Ignoring the true facts and the precise, clear statements of the Soviet Union, the American Government is waging a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign and has undertaken a number of new and very risky steps directed toward exacerbating the international situation."

GAVRILOV ASSAILS WESTERN, PRC 'SLANDER' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD271043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov report: "This Is How They Concoct Slander"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 March--Western and Beijing propaganda organs are doing their utmost to fan hysterics over events in Afghanistan and distort the domestic and foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA] and the nature of Soviet Afghan relations. "In their shameless propaganda," Kabul's ANIS newspaper notes, "there are no means or methods that they distain and they resort to the most shameless lies." Here in Kabul people have repeatedly exposed the dirty insinuations of the bourgeois misinformation experts and dragged them out into the open. For instance, the lie that the DRA authorities allegedly arrested and shot 1,000 people after February's incidents in the capital has been exposed. The fabrications about the fate of certain Afghan leaders have also been seen through. The base slander that chemical weapons have allegedly been used in the struggle against gangs sent in from Pakistanti territory has been exposed, and so on.

It is not surprising that despite all the efforts of the Western and Beijing misinformation specialists there are fewer and fewer people here now who are simple enough to swallow their bait. It is natural for some Western journalists to "cool," so to speak, toward the Afghan theme. This fact has clearly caused dissatisfaction in Washington. The other day, for instance, the VOA radio station sounded the alarm. There is concern in the United States, this "voice" declared, that certain Western information organs are "curtailing their work in publicizing" events in Afghanistan. It is not to the liking of the American misinformation specialists that even among bourgeois journalists there are some who are shocked by the excessively unprincipled morality which prevails in the market for the American "gutter press" and in the editorial offices of Beijing newspapers, where it is considered quite normal to pass off lies as the truth. The VOA laments that American correspondents have been thrown out of Afghanistan--correspondents who, as is known, instead of objectively reporting events, were pouring torrents of slander on the Afghan Government and people and the Afghan revolution.

If you talk to witnesses here you become aware of the unscrupulous methods to which the DRA's enemies have resorted and are resorting. In Paktia Province, for instance, Afghan comrades related this incident: Local residents once arrived from (Sand-Karame) and (Zermata). They reported with indignation that bandits from Pakistani territory had forced them, by force of arms, to feign "reprisals by the authorities" against the civilian population. This "plausible" scene was then filmed by American, Egyptian and other Western journalists who had arrived with the terrorists. So there is an example of the West's much-publicized "freedom of information."

After the expulsion of American correspondents, as London's DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper--which can hardly be suspected of sympathies toward the Afghan people--wrote at the time, the number of invented stories about "armed clashes" and "bloody incidents" fell. Now certain press organs in the United States, other NATO countries and Beijing have apparently set themselves the goal of "filling" the gap in fabrications on the Afghan theme. Western radio stations are putting out all kinds of slander. Reports plucked from thin air on the "persecution of Muslims," lies about the "disintegration of the Afghan Army" and, of course, endless inventions about the Soviet Union and its assistance--including military assistance--to Afghanistan in rebuffing outside aggression. The Afghans themselves aptly observe all these ravings: "A yelping dog will bay at the moon."

The other day DRA security organs arrested an Egyptian citizen in Konarha Province who had been recruited by the CIA for subversive operations. He called himself a journalist. If you read the reports of certain bourgeois and also Chinese journalists on the DRA, you cannot help coming to the conclusion that their subversive propaganda activity is similar to the criminal actions of spies and saboteurs. This is not surprising, after all, the same masters are behind them: the U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists, Pakistani and Arab reaction and, of course, the notorious CIA.

RATEBZAD ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD261457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] The activity of the country's women's organizations in connection with the preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth was discussed at a plenum of the Committee of Soviet Women held in Moscow on 19 March.

The plenum participants were addressed by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council and minister of education. She thanked Soviet people for the assistance given to Afghanistan in difficult days and cited specific facts to expose the attempts by international imperialism and its accomplices to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

VARIATIONS TO GOLOVIN REBUTTAL OF SPANISH CRITICISM

Comparison of the item entitled "Golovin Refutes Spanish Journal Criticism of Afghan Intervention" published in the 21 March 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1 with the O. Golovin article entitled "On Friends and Enemies of Independent, Revolutionary Afghanistan" published in Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 21 March 1980 on pages 7-9 reveals the following variations:

NOVOYE VREMYA omits the first paragraph;

Page D 2, last paragraph, first line NOVOYE VREMYA reads ... a number of factors of an internal political nature. It is known that two groupings existed for a number of years within the ranks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan ...;

Page D 3, last paragraph, last line NOVOYE VREMYA reads ... intervention from without, the fact of whose existence cannot now be concealed.;

Page D 4, paragraph two, lines two and three NOVOYE VREMYA reads ... to independent development and independence without interference from ...;

Penultimate paragraph, lines six and seven NOVOYE VREMYA reads ... incidentally, the hypocritical sighs of the second....

VARIATIONS TO KARMAL TE[illegible]'ISION SPEECH

Comparison of the item en[illegible]itled "Afghanistan's Karmal New Year Television Speech Noted" published in the 24 March 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1 with a TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 March 1980 on page 4 under the headline "Guarantee of Victory" reveals the following variations:

Penultimate paragraph, line five PRAVDA omits ... the Muslim people ... through page D 2, end of the first paragraph;

Page D 2, paragraph two, last line PRAVDA omits ... and its minions ... through the end of paragraph four.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO PAKISTAN

LD280922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov and Viktor Levin]

[Text] The visit to Pakistan by Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister, has ended. According to a telegram from Islamabad, he left by air for Havana today. A REUTER correspondent asserts that the minister is carrying a message from General Ziaul Haq, Pakistani president, to Fidel Castro. REUTER believes it contains a reply to Castro's message to Ziaul Haq. In connection with the visit to Pakistan, by the Cuban minister rumors are spreading in Islamabad that Fidel Castro, current chairman of the nonalined movement, is mediating in the normalization of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. As is known, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has frequently expressed its intention to begin negotiations with Pakistan aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. However, so far, Pakistan has not only rejected these proposals but has taken a position hostile to Afghanistan.

REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY USSR VISIT

Arrival in Sukhumi

LD280817 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Kampuchean Friends in Abkhazia"]

[Text] A delegation from the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by Yos Por, general secretary of Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) Central Committee and chairman of the society, has arrived in Sukhumi. It is in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society.

The Kampuchean friends were greeted at the airport by V. Tsugba, first deputy chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

On the same day L. Marshaniya, secretary of Abkhazskiy Party Obkom, talked with the Kampuchean comrades.

At the city House of Culture the delegation members met with representatives of the Abkhaz capital's public.

Yos Por expressed cordial gratitude for the cordial reception and stressed that the Kampuchean people regard fraternal friendship with Soviet people as the source of their successes on the path of building a new society and the country's rebirth.

The Kampuchean guests are continuing their acquaintance with Abkhazia.

Talks with Ruben

LD261531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A Friendly Talk"]

[Text] A talk took place on 21 March between V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and a delegation of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Yos Por, general secretary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and president of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society.

The talk passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Yos Por Interview

LD280837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR-Kampuchean Friendship Society Aktiv and a delegation of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Yos Por, general secretary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and chairman of the society, took place in Moscow on 24 March.

The Kampuchean people are fully determined to resist aggressive actions and threats on the part of the Beijing expansionists in association with American imperialism, Yos Por stated in a talk with a TASS correspondent. We are striving to strengthen relations of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the USSR, Vietnam and the other fraternal countries of socialism. We fully support the Soviet Union's tremendous efforts and the important initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aimed at deepening international detente, curbing the arms race and establishing lasting peace in the world. Our people also warmly support the international assistance given by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan at the request of that country's government.

In the years of the revolutionary struggle in Kampuchea and now in the period of restoration of the national economy, which fell into decay under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the USSR has given us and is continuing to give us all-round, selfless assistance. An important stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and in consolidating and developing Soviet-Kampuchean relations was the visit to the USSR by a Kampuchean delegation headed by Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

A significant contribution is made to deepening mutual understanding and strengthening fraternal ties and cultural cooperation between our peoples by the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society and the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society, which represent broad strata of the public in the two countries. With the active participation of the fraternal societies, the People's Kampuchea is preparing to celebrate the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

Moscow Rally

LD280839 Moscow Pravda in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Soviet people warmly support the Kampuchean people's efforts in building a new life. They express solidarity with their heroic struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and international reaction. The peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is receiving increasingly wide international recognition.

This was spoken of in Moscow on 25 March at a Soviet-Kampuchean friendship rally devoted to the visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society.

The rally was addressed by Yos Por, general secretary of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Society. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its tremendous selfless support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in restoring the country's economy, which was ravaged by the bloody dictatorship of the Beijing placemen Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The speaker stressed that the Kampuchean people are striving for the steady development of friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

NEMETH WRITES ON HUNGARY'S ACHIEVEMENTS, CURRENT TASKS

LD261245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Article by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Justifying the People's Trust"]

[Text] Hungarian communists and all of our people are preparing for two events of great significance. The 12th MSZMP Congress meets on 24 March; a few days later, on 4 April--our greatest national holiday--we will mark the 35th anniversary of our motherland's liberation.

Looking back at the weeks and months of preparations for the congress, we can say that great work has been done. In accordance with the party charter, 24,000 primary party organizations, at their meetings, summed up the results of work, elected leadership organs and, continuing the MSZMP's proven practice and its democratic traditions, discussed the central committee theses for the congress, which were published in the press and submitted for discussion by the whole country. A lively, creative exchange of opinions on the content of this political document developed not only among the 812,000 party members, but in the most diverse strata of society. The most important mass organizations and movements expressed approval of the directives; a large number of proposals and observations were also sent in by individual citizens. Thus the widespread discussion of the Central Committee theses, which took place in a good atmosphere, was of great assistance in preparing for the congress. Party conferences also took place successfully, fulfilling the tasks which faced them.

At the same time Hungarian working people expressed their support for the policy of the Communist Party in their production deeds. In the competition launched in honor of the 12th party congress and the 35th anniversary of liberation, socialist labor teams at industrial enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives all over the country achieved excellent results, above all in the matter of improving product quality and production profitability.

The competition took on even greater scope when the Sandor Sziklai socialist labor team at Budapest's Red Star plant appealed to worker collectives to hold a shock vigil on one of the free Saturdays before the congress and to channel the money earned on that day into the development of children's institutions. The initiative met with a widespread response and had many followers.

We welcome with satisfaction the remarkable example of internationalism and friendship with our people expressed in the initiative of the working people of Moscow's Manometr Association, who have decided in honor of the MSZMP congress to complete before the start of the congress their planned deliveries to Hungary for the first quarter, and also to strive for a further improvement in the quality of equipment exported to Hungary.

The discussion of the precongress theses and the readiness for action displayed by working people everywhere reflect the unanimous, universal desire for the 12th MSZMP Congress to reassert the political line implemented by the party until now. This is a principled, Marxist-Leninist policy built on trust and close ties between the party and people. It is an internationalist and national policy, in implementing which the party creatively applies in practice the general laws of socialist building, utilizes the rich experience of fraternal parties, above all the CPSU, independently and responsibly takes into account its country's particular features and expresses and implements the common aims of socialism and the Hungarian people's most vital interests and desires.

Our party has been implementing this course for more than 20 years now, since its seventh congress. Thanks to this course we have resolved such great tasks as the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the completion of the building of the foundations of socialism, the modernization of economic management and the deepening of socialist democracy.

At the 12th MSZMP Congress, when the Central Committee gives its account to the party and reports to the country on the work done, it will be able to do this with a sense of duty fulfilled. Our republic's domestic political life is stable, the power of the working class and working people is firm, the MSZMP is fulfilling its historical mission, its leading role is being implemented consistently, the party and people are closely rallied and the nation's socialist unity has been achieved.

In recent years the party and people have had to operate in more complex and difficult conditions, and all the same the successes achieved are considerable. Hungary has taken a step forward in the cause of implementing the goals formulated by the MSZMP program statement--the national economy has been developed, the population's living conditions have improved, their socialist awareness has strengthened and the standard of education and culture has improved.

The party is well aware that the key link in the development of society and the building of socialism is the economy. That is why it is natural for communists and all the public to focus their main attention on questions associated with the economy at present, in the period of preparations for the congress. I will mention just three of the most important resolutions adopted by the MSZMP Central Committee since the last congress: on improving the structure of production and output, on the construction industry and on the development of agriculture.

In the period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan the Hungarian national economy continued to develop. The material and technical base of socialism expanded and became more up-to-date. National property increased. The economic growth rate was rather more moderate than in previous years, but exceeds the average level in developed capitalist countries. The increase in national income is being achieved entirely by means of increasing labor productivity.

Agriculture satisfied the country's and the population's requirements at a higher level. The productivity of both arable farming and stockraising increased. There have been quite good achievements in the production of food grain, corn and meat.

The intensive and multifaceted economic ties between Hungary and the Soviet Union play an important role in our republic's economic development and in expanded reproduction. Apart from a significant growth in foreign trade turnover, broad production, scientific and technical cooperation takes place and modern forms of economic ties such as specialization, cooperation and joint capital investments are becoming increasingly widespread.

A determining factor in our economic growth rate is the fact that we satisfy a decisive proportion of our energy and raw-materials requirements by means of deliveries from the Soviet Union. Our development is also stabilized by the fact that on the basis of a whole series of medium-term and long-term economic agreements between the two countries, Hungary's industry and agriculture can count on modern machines and equipment produced in the Soviet Union and on developed Soviet machinery and production technology. The land of the soviets is our main trade partner and its market for Hungarian products insures the stability of our production and employment for the population.

An outstanding achievement of cooperation within the framework of CEMA during this period was the joint creation of the Soyuz gas pipeline, and also the 750 kilovolt electricity transmission line from Albertirsa to Vinnitsa. One of our biggest new industrial projects, the Kaba sugar plant, was constructed by Polish workers. At the same time Hungarian workers and specialists took part in the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk pulp and paper combine.

We have many concerns too. It should be noted that because of the peculiar situation of the Hungarian national economy it was affected more perceptibly and unfavorably than other countries' economies by the changes which took place in international economic life in the early seventies and by the increased prices for energy and raw materials. An this situation will obviously persist for the next few years.

At the same time the part has frankly admitted that economic problems are not caused solely by factors outside our control, they are also caused by the insufficient efficiency of our own economic work and by an insufficiently flexible and rapid reaction to events. We must draw the appropriate conclusion from this: The efficiency and effectiveness of work must be improved in all respects. This is a highly complex, multifacted task. The structure of production and output must be improved, giving preference to those types of articles which require the lowest expenditure of energy and materials and whose production is most profitable.

This requires the more rapid introduction of the achievements of science into practice, an improvement in the technical standard and the planned regrouping of the work force both within a particular enterprise and abetween enterprises.

We intend to persistently improve the quality of our products so as to be capable of satisfying the just demands of the population and of foreign purchasers, including our biggest trade partner--the Soviet Union--and also the other socialist countries.

Thus we are placing the emphasis on quality, and economical approach, efficiency and improving the structure of output.

Our people value highly the achievements in the sphere of improving living conditions. Particularly noteworthy successes have been achieved in the last 20 years. In that period about 1.5 million families--nearly half the country's population--have moved into new apartments. Some 85 percent of children of preschool age have been accommodated in kindergartens. Our legislation has elevated concern for the working people's health and for social security to the level of civil rights. It has been possible to gradually improve supplies to the population. Consumption is growing constantly. For the next 5-year plan period we have set ourselves the goal of maintaining the standard of living that has been achieved.

At the same time we are exerting efforts to improve the situation for large families and pensioners and we are striving for progress in health care and education.

We have every right to note that in recent years our society's socialist features have continued to strengthen. The working class is indeed the leading class in society, and not only because it makes up 59 percent of the working people, but also in terms of its world outlook, awareness, improved qualifications and cultural level. Its alliance with the intelligentsia is growing and socialist features can be seen increasingly clearly in its makeup.

Our party's experience also confirms Lenin's eternal, important principle, which is particularly topical today. The more we heed the working people's opinion and count on their initiative and proposals, the wider their active participation not only in determining creative plans, but also in implementing them.

We are convinced that the more complex the tasks facing the party and country, the greater the need for the conscious and active support of the broad masses. It is precisely by means of the full implementation of socialist democracy that it is possible to achieve even more active participation by the working people in resolving our common tasks.

As before, the MSZMP devotes great attention to insuring that ideological, cultural and educational activity develops in close unity with economic work. Our party is true to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and refutes any rightwing and "leftist" deviations. The awareness of communists and the vast majority of the Hungarian people is imbued with the ideas of socialism, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In developing its theoretical activity and ideological and educational work the party is striving to prepare the masses still better for the resolution of more complex domestic tasks, and also so that we are able to meet the demands of the international ideological class struggle at a higher level. To the phenomena of petty-minded indifference and selfishness inherited from the past, which today are still encountered with some frequency, we counterpose attractive examples of the collectivist way of thinking and acting, and to nationalism and cosmopolitanism we counterpose socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Our party attaches great significance to close ideological cooperation with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

In preparing for the 12th congress and planning our peaceful creative labor in the years to come, we Hungarian communists again stress that the decisive issue for our people and for all mankind is invariably that of averting a new cold war and maintaining peace throughout the world.

The continuation of detente is the vital interest of every people. Hungary pursues precisely this goal in its foreign policy, which is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, on close alliances with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and on cohesion with the forces of socialism, progress and peace. Our people value highly and fully support the Soviet Union's unswerving peaceful foreign policy.

The 12th MSZMP Congress is being held in the year of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. Communists and the Hungarian people note with gratitude the glorious feats of the Soviet Union's valiant army and honor the memory of the heroes who liberated Hungary from the yoke of the German fascists and their Hungarian henchmen. The path was thereby opened up for people's democratic development, and then for gaining worker power and building socialism. The sacrifices made by the Soviet heroes for the sake of Hungary's liberation were not in vain; the Hungarian people were able to enjoy the freedom they received. The indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship lives, developes and strengthens!

Some 5 years ago, at our party's 11th congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, in particular: "Our parties' tremendous service is that Soviet-Hungarian friendship has become the property of many millions of Soviet and Hungarian working people. For Soviet communists, fraternal relations with Hungary, our neighbor and ally, are a matter of principle, conviction and feeling."

The continual consolidation and deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship is a matter of conviction and feeling for us Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people too. This was spoken of by Comrade Janos Kadar last June when we received a Soviet party and government delegation in our country: "It is not by chance or through the decision of a few people that we are following the same path; it is on the basis of the identity of our socialist and communist principles and goals and the commonality of our peoples' interests. In the past decades diverse, broad and profound ties have become established between our parties, countries and peoples."

Hungarian communists are preparing for their party's 12th congress with the awareness that the main requirement for the successful building of a developed socialist society is the further consolidation of the party's leading role. This is the desire of broad strata of our society. We have at our disposal the most important condition necessary for developing and consolidating the MSZMP's leading role. The party enjoys the people's trust; it answers this with trust, and can count firmly on the people's effective support embodied in our society's socialist unity.

MSZMP GYENES HAILS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD271345 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[B. Shestakov interview with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "In Single Formation"]

[Text] Budapest, March--The scheduled 12th MSZMP Congress opens tomorrow in Budapest, in the Palace of the Construction Workers Trade Union. It will sum up the results of the work performed by the country's communists in the period between the two congresses and will outline new prospects for the development of the republic's national economy for the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Hungarian working people are greeting the party forum--a very important event in the country's life--with labor successes. The congress is receiving reports in advance of the scheduled fulfillment of production targets.

On the eve of the congress Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, describes the friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet communists and the collaboration between our parties and countries.

The 11th MSZMP Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress have the same assessment of the main issues of our era and outlined similar tasks. The period which has elapsed since these congresses has reaffirmed that our ideological unity is always combined with unity of action in the struggle against imperialism and for the peoples' social progress and international peace and security.

The regular meetings between Comrades J. Kadar and L.I. Brezhnev play a part of outstanding significance in the development of our parties' cooperation. The visit paid to Hungary last year by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev lent new impetus to the development of interparty times. During these meetings the leaders of the two parties exchange opinions on the most important tasks of the further development of all-round cooperation, describe their experience of socialist and communist building, and set forth their opinions on common tasks and topical questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement.

It is no accident that Comrade J. Kadar has noted that it is not by chance, not at the decisions of just a few people, that we are marching along the same path, but on the basis of the identity of our socialist and communist principles and goals and the commonality of our peoples' interests. The ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP have become truly regular and comprehensive. The reciprocal trips by party leaders and cooperation between the sections and institutions of the two fraternal parties' central committees are plan-governed. They are of great benefit. Contacts cover questions of party life and party leadership of the economy, culture and science and help to enhance the effectiveness of joint actions in the international arena. Close ties are maintained between each other by the communists of twinned districts and cities of the two countries, which makes it possible to expand the firm foundation of friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples. For us the rich experience accumulated by the CPSU and the Soviet people in socialist building is extremely useful.

Soviet-Hungarian relations are based on complete equality of rights and selfless fraternal friendship and the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The two countries' economic ties are developing successfully on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and mutual assistance. For Hungary's economy, international cooperation is of especially important significance since 50 percent of the republic's national income is earned through foreign trade. The Soviet Union is Hungary's most important economic partner.

Apart from their magnitude--for the Soviet Union accounts for one-third of Hungary's foreign trade turnover--the economic ties between the two fraternal countries are also distinguished by their stability and evenness and constant and mutually advantageous expansion. Their significance is also explained by the structure of reciprocal deliveries. Hungary is short of energy sources, raw materials and minerals. The Soviet Union delivers to us a considerable quantity of oil, gas and other energy sources including electricity and the most important types of raw material. Deliveries of Soviet machinery and manufacturing equipment promote the successful renovation of the production forces of Hungary's socialist economy and the mechanization of agriculture. Hungary occupies a considerable place in the USSR's foreign trade turnover, delivering various modern industrial equipment, buses, foodstuffs, medicines, and light industry articles.

Expanding coproduction and specialization play an important part in the two countries' economic cooperation. As an example we can cite the reciprocal deliveries of components and units for buses and trolleys. Scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary is developing successfully. In the current 5-year period the two countries' research workers have jointly elaborated over 150 problems and objects. As a whole, the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, which is party of the large-scale program for socialist economic integration, successfully serves the two countries' interests.

The signing of 11 March this year by representatives of the two governments of a long-term program for production sharing and specialization for the period up to the year 1990 was an important event in the development of all-round economic cooperation. This program was elaborated in accordance with the accord reached between Comrades J. Kadar and L.I. Brezhnev and will considerably promote the intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries and the elabora- and coordination of forthcoming 5-year plans.

Hungarian-Soviet relations extend to all spheres of public life. "It is to our parties' tremendous credit," L.I. Brezhnev stressed from the platform of the 11th MSZMP Congress, "that Soviet-Hungarian friendship has become the possession of millions of working people of our countries." Together with contacts between twinned districts and cities, direct ties between plants and factories, cooperatives and educational establishments are becoming increasingly extensive.

A remarkable manifestation of the communist awareness and international friendship of our countries' working people is the fact that we celebrate our friends' holidays with creative labor and production successes. International production competition has become traditional. The Red Tsepel workers were the initiators of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October which has been developed in all the socialist countries. Now the collective of the Moscow Manometr plant has pledged, in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress, to fulfill ahead of schedule and to a high standard the plan for deliveries to Hungary. Hundreds of the Soviet Union's labor collectives have joined in this movement.

Our friendship is indestructible and eternal. The MSZMP is striving to do everything to intensify and expand it and this has been reflected in the theses of the MSZMP Central Committee and the 12th party congress which opens tomorrow. During preparation for the forum at party meetings and conferences the Hungarian communists have reemphasized their desire to develop friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people. Interparty ties successfully serve the consolidation of the might of the socialist community and the attainment of common goals.

KADAR ELECTED FIRST SECRETARY OF MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD271857 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 27, TASS--The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party ended its work today. The delegates unanimously approved of the main report of the Central Committee and the account of the Central Control Commission of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The tasks of further construction of developed socialism in Hungary were projected in the decision which was taken.

A plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee was held. Janos Kadar was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Closing Speech

LD271950 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

["Devotion to Principles of Internationalism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 27, TASS--The 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party ended its work today.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar addressed the concluding meeting of the congress.

He said that the congress was held in a businesslike, creative atmosphere, it demonstrated the profound awareness by the communists of their lofty (?duty and) responsibility to the whole people for a further development of socialist Hungary.

In the past years of its work the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the speaker said, promoted a further development of the material-technical basis of the country, promoted attainment of a major headway in economy and culture, improvement of the working and living conditions of the whole people.

Touching upon questions of international politics, Janos Kadar pointed out that the 12th congress reaffirmed the correctness of the foreign policy line of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The Hungarian people's republic will continue following the lines of free and independent socialist development, strengthening the alliance and friendship with the USSR, the unity and the might of the socialist community. Hungary intends to do its utmost in order to consolidate peace and to deepen detente, to develop international cooperation.

The objectives, outlined by the congress, Janos Kadar said in conclusion, will become in the next few years the program of activities of the party as a whole and the people, the program aimed at upsurge and prosperity of socialist Hungary, for the good of the Hungarian people.

GROMYKO, CHNOUPEK HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

LD271221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 5 LD

["On the Visit to the USSR by B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Foreign Minister"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, visited the Soveit Union on 19 through 24 March 1980 at the Soviet Government's invitation.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. There was discussion of questions of further developing Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and also of the most urgent problems of the present international situation from the viewpoint of consistently building up efforts in favor of peace, detente, the ending of the arms race and support for the people' struggle for national independence and social progress.

The sides stressed that the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak are of fundamental importance for further deepening Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and determining the cardinal directions for developing the cooperation between them, including in the international arena.

It was reaffirmed with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing steadily to the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace. A special role in this is played by the Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty whose 10th anniversary will be fittingly celebrated in both countries in May 1980.

Proceeding from the premise that the primary foreign policy task of both states is to contribute in every possible way to strengthening the socialist community and improving the effectiveness of the fraternal countries' cooperation and collaboration in various spheres, the Soviet Union and the CSSR again expressed their determination to do everything possible to achieve those aims.

In this context particular stress was laid on the role of the Warsaw Pact and the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee as the supreme organ of defense and political cooperation among the pact member countries. For 25 years now this pact has been the reliable shield for safeguarding the security of all its members and has been a great help in coordinating their efforts in the interests of peace and cooperation in Europe.

The sides exchanged information on the preparations being made in the Soviet Union and the CSSR to celebrate the 35th anniversary of victory and the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

In the exchange of opinions on the development of the international situation and during the analysis of trends in it, it was noted that the peoples of practically all continents of the world are at present coming up against attempts by certain circles of the United States and a number of other NATO countries to halt and reverse the line of the relaxation of international tension, impose a new round of the arms race, including the nuclear missile arms race, interfere in the internal affairs and policies of other countries and peoples and create by their actions centers of crisis in various regions of the world. In this context the sides pointed out the dangerousness of the decisions taken at the December (1979) Nato Council session regarding the production of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons and their deployment on the territories of certain West European states. [paragraph continues]

Actions of this sort in Europe--the continent where the great historic battle to rout the fascist aggressors was victoriously completed--run counter to the interests of detente and the peoples' security and are at variance with the commitments assumed by states under the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the UN Charter.

Along with the other socialist states, the Soviet Union and the CSSR are counterposing to these attempts their constructive and dynamic policy aimed at preserving and continuing the relaxation of tension, consolidating peace and the peoples' security and defending their legitimate rights and interests. In this connection they advocate continuing or resuming previously initiated multilateral and bilateral talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament and achieving concrete results at those talks.

The sides reaffirmed that appropriate talks on the issues of medium-range nuclear missile weapons can also take place if the NATO decision to produce such American weapons and deploy them in West Europe is rescinded or its implementation officially suspended.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the policy of detente and cooperation has put down deep roots in European political reality and enjoys European peoples' trust and support. This has become still clearer in the face of the attempts by aggressive and expansionist forces in the United States to deflect Europe from the road of detente, the strengthening of the foundations of security and the development of equitable cooperation which the continent's countries and peoples have successfully traveled in the last decade. The Soviet Union and the CSSR reaffirmed the urgency of pooling the efforts of all who value detente and peace to preserve and augment the positive elements achieved in the seventies.

The path toward this, the sides are convinced, is opened up by implementation of the broad program of measures to further strengthen security and consolidate trust in Europe put forward by the Warsaw Pact states. This goal would be promoted by the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The sides also attach great importance to this fall's Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries that participated in the all-European conference. They call on all interested states to step up preparatory work so that both of these all-European forums, organically complementing one another, are marked by positive practical results.

The sides exchanged opinions on the situation that has taken shape over Afghanistan in connection with the continuing external interference in that state's internal affairs by imperialist and reactionary forces. On behalf of the CSSR leadership B. Chnoupek voiced his full support for the USSR's stance on this issue and for L.I. Brezhnev's statement of 22 February 1980 regarding the possibility of a political settlement given an end to all forms of external interference aimed against Afghanistan's Government and people and guarantees that such interference will not be resumed. Any schemes of touch with life and based on a desire to impose an alien will on Afghanistan and to decide questions relating to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's sovereignty in evasion of the republic, behind its back and behind the back of its government have no chance whatever of becoming a subject of discussion.

The USSR and the CSSR display solidarity with the efforts by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at insuring peace in Southeast Asia and developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation in that region. A source of serious danger in this region of the world, as in a number of others, is Beijing's hegemonist line, which to a great extent merges with imperialist circles' present actions. This line, the sides are convinced, must be resolutely rebuffed.

The sides welcome the Zimbabwe patriots' convincing victory and the formation of the Patriotic Front government, which creates the preconditions for building an independent, sovereign state. This victory is of historic importance on the road toward completely eradicating colonialism and racism in southern Africa.

The ministers noted the usefulness of regular mutual meetings and consultations. They intend to continue them in the future.

On behalf of the CSSR leadership B. Chnoupek invited A.A. Gromyko to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

ROHLICEK, KESHTMAND HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD272210 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague, March 27, TASS--Negotiations opened here today between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Deputy Chairman of the Goverrment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Rudolf Rohlicek and a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Member of the Political Bureau of the Centr Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Prospects of all-round development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan were discussed in the course of the negotiations.

HUSAK ADDRESSES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD271406 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague, March 27, TASS--Ideologically, politically and organizationally the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is a monolithic party. Its policy is supported by all the organizations of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and by an overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak people, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia said at a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee here. The meeting was devoted to the matters of ideological work. To bring up a conscious [as received] builder of socialist society is the first priority task of the party and the state, he emphasized.

The report, issued here, of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia emphasizes that relations between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples comprehensively develop on the principles of brotherhood, friendship and cooperation, and links with the Marxist-Leninist parties and the peoples of the other fraternal countries of the socialist community grow stronger. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the document says, highly appreciates the USSR's principled internationalist stand and assistance to the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle against the interference from the outside.

REPORTAGE ON TALKS BETWEEN SOVIET, POLISH OFFICIALS

'Current International Problems'

LD271704 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] On 24 and 25 March consultations were held in Moscow between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek. In an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding some current international problems were discussed.

## Economic Cooperation

LD271708 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Today a meeting was held between Semyon Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of the Polish People's Republic. Questions concerning economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were discussed.

## DEMICHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN CULTURE DELEGATION

LD272321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a Bulgarian delegation headed by Germanov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture. There was a discussion of questions pertaining to the further deepening of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

## SOFIA, MOSCOW MEETINGS MARK FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD211551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS reports: "Devoted to Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 March--Today the Bulgarian working people marked with celebration meetings and rallies the 32d anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Bulgarian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The central celebarations took place in Sofia at the Kliment Voroshilov radio telephone plant. The enterprise's collective is working on the eve of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth under the slogan "Products for the Soviet Union--Ahead of Schedule and High Quality."

The rally was attended by Ts. Dragoycheva, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, BCP Central Committee executives and also N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The speakers stressed that the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty is based on complete equality and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and that it laid the foundations for radically new relations between Bulgaria and the great Soviet Union, which in our time, as comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, have become an "example of socialist internationalism in action."

A soiree was held in Moscow, devoted to the 32d anniversary of the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty. That document opened up a new stage in relations between the brother peoples.

Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, stressed that the treaty created the conditions for the successful building of socialism in Bulgaria. The basic provisions of the 1948 treaty were further developed in the treaty signed in Sofia on 12 May 1967 by Comrades T. Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev. The Bulgarian people, the ambassador said, will continue to strengthen the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEW ON IRAN-USSR RELATIONS, AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD271831 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 27, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh made a statement, which cannot be assessed otherwise than strange, to say the least.

On setting forth his own considerations concerning the organization of "multilateral talks" on Afghanistan (between Iran and the USSR, between Iran and Afghanistan, between Iran and, as he put it, "revolutionary", but in reality counter-revolutionary, Afghan organizations, and also possibly between Iran, Pakistan and China), the Iranian minister without any foundations alleged that his initiative had been concerted with the Soviet Union. More than that, he asserted that an understanding had allegedly been reached between Iran and the Soviet Union concerning some principles of a settlement in Afhganistan, including the imposition of "neutrality" upon it.

Evidently, to make his, mildly speaking, free interpretation of the Soviet Union's position convincing, Qotbzadeh referred to this conversations with the USSR ambassador in Iran. These conversations really had taken place, but of course, nothing resembling the present statement of the Iranian minister had been concerted nor could be concerted at them. Indeed, Qotbzadeh himself, when setting forth the views of the Iranian side, did not even mention some questions on which he had spoken in public.

The principled approach of the Soviet Union to a political settlement of the situation in connection with Afghanistan was set forth to the Iranian foreign minister, just as the Soviet side had also done in contacts with representatives of other states.

Emphasized in every way in the process was what Qotbazdeh had totally passed over in silence that the Soviet Union favors a genuine settlement which would be aimed at eliminating the causes that engendered this situation, i.e. an effective and guaranteed end to the aggressive actions and in general to all forms of intervention into the affairs of Afghanistan.

Having positively assessed Iran's willingness, expressed by Qotbzadeh in the conversation with the Soviet ambassador, to discuss with the Afghan Government the question of non-interference in the affairs of Afghanistan from the outside, the Soviet side particularly emphasized that no questions concerning Afghanistan could be discussed and settled in circumvention of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and without its participation.

It was only under such an understanding that the Soviet side had expressed its willingness to continue the exchange of views with the Iranian side, and Qotbazedh was plainly told this.

The question arises why was it necessary to present the Soviet Union's position in a wrong light? Who and what benefited from this?

As for Soviet-Iranian relations, the Soviet Union stands in favour of the development and consolidation of these relations. It supports all steps of the Iranian people aimed at the consolidation of the independence and sovereignty of their state, consistently comes out against any attempts of outside interference in Iran's internal affairs.

MOSCOW PERSIAN COMMENTATOR ASSURES IRAN OF SAFE BORDERS

NC271426 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Sometimes the voices of some of Iran's leaders are unfortunately added to the chorus of Western propaganda which distorts the facts on the incidents in Afghanistan; in doing so these leaders fall to the lowest level of American fabrications when assessing Soviet assistance to Afghanistan and describe the efforts by the Soviet Union, extended at the request of the legal Government of Afghanistan, almost as a so-called aggression. They then use this undoubtedly false basis to make the most extraordinary and savage guesses that, for instance, possibly Iran's turn will come too. Alas, how far can deviating from the actual facts and a lack of true and correct assessment lead someone:

Dear listeners, be fair and agree that Soviet treatment of Iran is very well meant and that it creates absolutely no basis for such fictitious claims. Soviet and Iranian relations are filled with instances which prove that Soviet efforts were aimed toward the consolidation of Iran's sovereign rights and independence. The unmarred nature of this policy was proven during the incidents of Iran's revolution. The essence of this policy was and continues to be that the Iranian people themselves should, without any foreign intervention, determine their own destiny.

Meanwhile, it is difficult to say what calamity would have befallen Iran, had a reliable dam not been built to stem imperialist interventions in Afghanistan and if a U.S. or Beijing puppet had gained power there. Imagining such a destiny is not difficult. Had this happened, Iran would not only be facing a threat from the south and in the Persian Gulf where the U.S. imperialists have stationed a strong armada and marines for attacking Iran, but it would also be facing a threat from Afghan soil. Had this happened, the United States and China would have used the Afghan borders to dispatch their elements, agents, and saboteurs to Iran, instead of, as now, dispatching groups of insurgents and terrorists from Pakistani soil to Afghanistan. Therefore, it can be said without exaggeration that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan not only helped, and continues to help Afghanistan, to thwart foreign aggression but that this assistance also limited, to a great extent, possibilities for imperialism and reaction to plot their anti-Iranian machinations and acts. Apparently, the recent remarks by the U.S. State Department spokesman, who said that the reason that the United States has not applied the so-called sanctions against Iran is because of Soviet acts in Afghanistan, should be assessed in this context.

The truth and reality are that from its first moments Iran's revolution was secured in the north and on Iran's borders with the Soviet Union by a well meant and reliable rear guard, and this revolution still continues to enjoy this support. Afghanistan's incidents created a well intentioned and reliable flank in the eastern part of Iran, since the new regime of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan too, like the Soviet Union, displays its solidarity with Iran's revolution and tries to establish the best of good-neighborly links and relations with the new Iran.

SHAH'S FLIGHT TO EGYPT LINKED WITH CIA

LD251801 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] San Francisco, March 25, TASS--According to reports of the American press, the former Iranian shah's flight from Panama to Egypt has been organized by the United States. According to UPI agency, the deposed monarch flew from Panama to Cairo in a chartered plane of the "private Evergreen International Airlines. It is a successor to the notorious firm Intermountain Aviation which was a "cover" of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, which was documentally proved in the past. The company was specially created by the CIA in order to have its own air transport for conducting secret operations abroad.

KORNILOV ATTACKS 'ANTI-IRANIAN SCHEME' TO MOVE SHAH

LD271728 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

["Operation 'Shah': Washington Scheme"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 27, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: So the operation "shah" has been completed: The international gangster who is guilty of numerous bloody crimes against his own people, of impudent plunder of national wealth of his own country on an unprecedented scope arrived on board an American plane in Cairo, and was cordially met by As-Sadat and settled in the plush residence assigned for him. And though voluminous reports about this operation marked "top secret" were already deposited in the safes of the CIA and the Egyptian special services, waves of indignation and protests against those who are sheltering the criminal to save him from a just trial continue mounting in Iran and all over the Arab world. And these protests are legitimate. No secret can be kept for long, and the more time passes since the implementation of the operation "shah", the more obvious its true reasons become...

The main and irrefutable fact that causes lawful indignation of the Iranian and international public is that it is now quite obvious that taking the deposed shah from Panama to Egypt was a thoroughly planned and coordinated action that was implemented jointly by Washington, Cairo and the reactionary Iranian emigration. Its aim is to save the criminal whose trial would inevitably lead to new revelations of the United States' gross interference in the affairs of Iran over more than 25 years. This was actually admitted by none other than Assistant to the U.S. President Zbigniew Brzezinski who said that Washington had been discussing with the shah various "versions" of his departure from Panama. This is recognized also by the Washington POST which is usually well informed of such affairs. Referring to official sources, the Washington POST points out that in December last year, that is before the shah's departure from the United States to Panama, a "special arrangement" was achieved between him and the White House concerning the conditions of his personal security. It is not accidental that the shah was taken out of Panama when the 60-day term envisaged by the Panamanian laws for the preparations of the documents confirming the need for the criminal's extradition was about to expire.

Gradually preparing the shah's flight from Panama, Washington supported this action by a number of measures aimed at distracting the public's attention from the actions of the U.S. and Egyptian special services. For instance, the deliberations of Washington's official representatives "in support" of the United Nations international commission being sent to Iran were sort of a smokescreen.

At the time when the commission was already in Tehran and Washington was "expressing the hope" that the commission will "help settle" the U.S.-Iranian conflict, Washington was engaged in preparations for the shah's flight. And what can be said about the trip to Panama by White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan? He was sent to Panama under the pretext of "preparing consultations about the shah's treatment", while those who sent Jordan on this trip already knew the date on which a special U.S. plane was to take the deposed shah to Cairo...

Naturally, those circles in the United States that were determined to save the criminal from a just trial needed an assistant. And they found such an assistant in As-Sadat. Having signed the separate treaty with Israel, having betrayed the Arab interests, the Cairo regime is increasingly turning into a stronghold of the forces of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East. So it is not surprising that As-Sadat assumed the task of sheltering the gangster who is patronised by Washington. It is not surprising that it is precisely As-Sadat, falling all over himself to serve the shah and his patrons, hastened to put at the disposal of the criminal one of the most luxurious palaces of Cairo, the Qubba Palace. Indeed, a man is known by the company he keeps...

It should be noted that the reaction in Iran to what has happened is not the same in all sections. But the opinion of the Iranian people, its stand is expressed in statements of representatives of the Islamic Revolutionary Council who set out clearly the main terms on which the hostages can be released: the admission by the United States of the fact of its criminal interference in the internal affairs of Iran in the past, the commitment to keep from such interference in future, the extradition of the former shah so that he should stand trial for the crimes against the Iranian people, and the return of all the wealth plundered by the shah's family.

But it is precisely these terms that do not suit Washington. Zbigniew Brzezinski declared that the White House, don't you see, was discussing with the shah "different versions": if he should return to the United States, if he should settle in Cairo. But in reality the only thing that was discussed was how to save the criminal and the wealth he had plundered. It is a vicious, anti-Iranian, truly imperialist scheme, indeed.

HABIBI CITED ON SHAH, SYRIAN OFFICIAL ON IRAN'S 'GRIEVANCES'

LD271544 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 27, TASS--Representative of the Islamic Revolutionary Council H. Habibi said that the former shah's departure from Panama to Egypt, organized by the United States, is against international law and attests to the fact that Washington continues its interference in Iran's domestic affairs. At present, he said, the question of transferring the American hostages under the control of the government or the Islamic Revolutionary Council no longer arises since this became unnecessary after the failure of the negotiations on the shah's extradition by the Panamanian authorities.

Beirut, March 27, TASS--The arrival of the former Iranian shah to Egypt will have adverse effects on the American hostages and will draw a sharply negative response from the Iranian side to the actions by the United States, said Adib Daoudi, Syria's representative at the international commission on examining Iran's grievances against the former shah's crimes and the United States' subversive activities in Iran, in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AL-SHARQ.

He stressed that As-Sadat reiterated his readiness to grant asylum in Egypt to the deposed monarch. It is obvious that the Egyptian president comes out together with Israel and the United States against the Iranian revolution.

Adib Daoudi announced that the international commission will resume its work and will make another trip to Tehran.

IRANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL WRITES IN KOMMUNIST ON REVOLUTION, KHOMEYNI

LD271624 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 27, TASS--"The revolution in Iran, the people's anti-shah and anti-imperialist revolution is one of the prominent world events of the last third of the century," writes Nureddin Kiyanuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, in the journal KOMMUNIST, the publication of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The international significance of the revolution stems from the fact that contrary to the designs of imperialism, contrary to all its efforts the insurgent peoples of Iran by their courageous struggle crushed the bastion of American imperialism and reaction, formed by the ring-leaders of the overthrown regime and its masters," the author points out.

Nureddin Kiyanuri points to Khomeyni's outstanding role in the events in the country. "The role of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who after the victory of the revolution is called imam, is, the author writes, that Ayatollah Khomeyni was able to bring together the hopes and aspirations of the revolutionary people within the framework of the struggle against the shah regime, and in spite of the fact that multi-million masses of the poor people were exploited for centuries by the ruling class with the help of loyal clergymen, helped channel a major part of religious forces, which followed the Shi'ite theologians, onto the road of revolutionary struggle against a real enemy, against those who plundered the people."

"Khomeyni's service also is that he resolutely and unflinchingly opposed the contrivances of liberal bourgeoisie and conciliatory, capitulatory-minded part of the clergy, the author writes. He stood at the head and led to victory the struggle of the Iranian people who selflessly and with unexampled heroism engaged great odds.

"The People's Party of Iran fully appreciated the significance of Khomeyni's course and declared its firm support of the course."

"The latest attempts of American imperialism and Iranian counter-revolution to push the Iranian revolution off the popular and anti-imperialist course have been undertaken. External and internal enemies of the Iranian revolution, resorting to misinformation and malicious slander, tried to present the events in a way that allegedly the struggle waged by the counter-revolutionary groups, linked with American imperialism and its Chinese and Pakistani flunkeys, for the overthrow of the revolutionary Government in Afghanistan, has the same meaning as the revolutionary Islamic movement in Iran under the guidance of Khomeyni."

"They tried once again, using these events, to change the orientation of the foreign policy of the Iranian revolution, directed against its bitter enemy--American imperialism, and to evoke in the Iranian people the feeling of hostility for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which supported the Iranian revolution and which are the most reliable defenders of the fighting revolutionary peoples of Iran.

"Yelling 'the Moslem people of Afghanistan is in danger', imperialists seek to imperil the security of the Soviet Union and to lead the United States out of blows of the revolutionary movement in Iran". "We now see that Iranian revolutionaries now better realize the significance of the counterrevolutionary and imperialist conspiracy which uses as a cover the false banner of 'defending Islam' in Afghanistan and which has been ventured by Washington and Beijing with the help of their supporters of the As-Sadat, Khalid and Ziaul Haq type. More and more Iranians realize now that behind this smoke-screen American imperialism seeks, above all, to station its military bases in the area close to Iran."

"Our people is vigilant and knows that Iranian revolution is still threatened with a grave danger", writes Kiyanuri. "American imperialism and reactionary forces of the region will not hesitate to launch new attacks in order to undermine the Iranian revolution and bring back the past. Groups of all hues, linked with Beijing, which have at their disposal vast material possibilities, seek disunity of the forces leading struggle against American imperialism and its flunkeys in Iran..."

In these conditions, the main issue today is to bring together all forces for defending the revolutionary gains, to rule out a recurrence of the past. The People's Party of Iran invariably calls upon all the popular, patriotic and anti-imperialist forces for cooperation under the slogans "Unity of Words", "Unity of Actions."

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT FIRST SESSION SET FOR JUNE

LD271116 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 27, TASS--The second round of Iran's parliamentary elections will be conducted only after the completion of work by the commission on investigating rigging and fraud during the counting of votes cast in the first round of the elections. According to the country's President Bani-Sadr, the commission will need about a month. Thus, the first session of the Iranian parliament, instructed by Ayatollah Khomeyni to decide the fate of the American hostages, will be conducted not in May, as earlier announced, but only in June.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ACTIVITIES OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN N. YEMEN

LD280853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] Aden--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, is continuing its visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Soviet delegation has toured Hadramawt Province and visited the cities of Say'un, Tarim and Shibam. The delegation members had meetings with the provincial governor, leaders of Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] organizations and local councils and representatives of public organizations. There was an exchange of opinions on the activities of supreme and local councils in the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On returning to the capital of Democratic Yemen the Soviet delegation visited the higher school of scientific socialism under the YSP Central Committee. The delegation familiarized itself with the study program and the study and domestic conditions of the school's students, inspected a new complex of buildings at the school, which was presented to the YSP Central Committee by the CPSU Central Committee and constructed through the joint labor of Soviet and Yemeni workers and socialists, and visited the V.I. Lenin Museum which has been set up at the school.

MURVYEV ATTACKS ALEXANDRIA TALKS ON AUTONOMY

LD271816 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

["With U.S. Connivance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 27, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Murvyev writes: Opening in Alexandria today is another round of negotiations between Egypt and Israel with the participation of the United States on the question of the so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians on the occupied Arab lands. The tone to the negotiations was set by Israel's Prime Minister Begin, who on Wednesday demonstrated once again the uncompromising stand of Tel Aviv. He said that at the coming meeting in the United States with President Carter and As-Sadat, planned to be held in mid-April, he would turn down any calls of the United States to halt the construction of Israeli settlements on the captured Arab lands.

Begin thus made it clear that negotiations in Alexandria were possible only on Israeli terms. He obviously expects that President Carter, who on the year of presidential elections is very sensitive to demands of the Zionist lobby in the United States, will continue only rebuking Israel, but in actual [as received] he will continue conniving at Tel Aviv's annexationist course. Seemingly, he also has no doubts that As-Sadat who took the path of capitulation to Israel, will make further concessions. It is indicative that Sol Linowitz, the U.S. representative to the negotiations, who is well-known in Zionist circles of the United States, has already hinted to a possibility of deferring the deadline of concluding an agreement on "autonomy," which was initially scheduled for May 26.

As to the Israeli plan of "autonomy," which underlies the negotiations, the Palestine Liberation Organization- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--turns down this plan and boycotts the negotiations, since Tel Aviv's plan can only be characterised as mockery of the aspirations of the Palestinians. This plan ignores their legitimate right to have an independent state of their own, suggesting instead a limited self-government in the sphere of social services, with legislative and executive power to be preserved in the hands of Zionist occupationists. The United States bears a particular responsibility for the flouting by Isreal of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The United States not only connives at the Israeli aggressor, but also makes stake on Israel and on the As-Sadat regime in furthering its military-strategic goals in that region.

It is to be recalled that the House International Relations Committee on Tuesday approved the allocation of 2,200 million dollars next fiscal year for military-economic aid to Tel Aviv, which constitutes the lion's share of the total U.S. military aid to foreign states. The policy of "particular" relations with Israel, which is carried out by the American administration, and the traitorous course of the As-Sadat regime are being strongly denounced by the overwhelming majority of the Arab states which emphasize that the course of separate deals stands [as received] only prevents attainment of a durable and fair settlemtn in the Middle East.

'INTERNECINE STRIFE' IN CHAD 'FANNED FROM OUTSIDE'

LD281037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 24 March, TASS--According to reports from Ndjamena, fierce clashes have resumed in the capital of Chad between supporters of various rival military and political groupings represented in the national unity transition government. Heavy artillery, rocket launchers and mortars are being used extensively. In some districts of the city damage is considerable and fires have broken out. The number of deaths is estimated to be over 700.

AFP notes that the French Embassy is preparing to evacuate from Chad several hundred European citizens, including U.S. Embassy employees, using C-160 military transport planes. At present they are all on the territory of a French military base under the protection of 1,200 paratroops and marines. Brahim Mady Gustave, Chadian minister of public administration and labor, who is in Abidjan, has appealed to the OAU to adopt immediate measures to "end the fratricidal war in Chad."

The situation in that country is arousing serious concern among the African public. The OAU welcomed the signing in Lagos last August of an agreement on national reconciliation and the formation of the national unity transition government, which created real preconditions for an end to the internecine strife fanned from outside. Observers note that current events took place after the Chad Government and public and also certain neighboring African states came out in favor of the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps from the country. As is known, the Lagos agreement provides for its withdrawal and replacement by neutral forces, and also the demilitarization of the capital and other measures to insure peace and calm in Chad. Events took place in Chad are at the center of the Paris newspapers' attention. According to LE MATIN, "France is involved in a war from which it can in no way benefit."

"That country's misfortune," L'HUMANITE writes, are the direct result of the colonial policy in Africa. For nearly 13 years now France has been carrying out military interference there. In practice the country's administration no longer belongs to Chadian citizens, since French paratroops and legionnaires are the masters of the situation."

Despite numerous official statements to the effect that the French troops will leave the country, the newspaper goes on, the expeditionary corps is still there. Moreover, it has even been strengthened. The reason for this, in L'HUMANITE's opinion, lies in France's desire to maintain control of Chad, which is regarded as an important strategic region. By no means the smallest role in this is played by the country's natural resources, including uranium and oil.

PRAVDA NOTES DEMAND THAT GOUKOUNI 'NORMALIZE' CHAD SITUATION

LD281039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Tyurkin report: "The Situation in Chad"]

[Text] Dakar, 25 March--Armed clashes--the most serious since last November, when the civil war ended and the national unity transition government was created in Chad--have been taking place for several days in the country's capital of Ndjamena and in certain other cities. The main clashes, involving heavy weapons, have broken out between the northern armed forces headed by Defense Minister H. Habre and the armed people's forces under the head of government, Oueddei Goukouni. Significant losses are reported on both sides. A soldier from the French expeditionary troops was also killed in crossfire. A group of ministers has threatened to resign from the government unless Oueddei Goukouni takes appropriate steps to normalize the situation.

SAKHAROV SEEKS EXPLANATION OF SITUATION FROM KGB CHIEF

LD261343 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Andrey Sakharov Refuses to Register in Gorkiy"]

[Text] In a telegram which reached his wife in Moscow on 20 March, Mr Andrey Sakharov announced that the Soviet authorities were trying all means, including force, to make him register as an exile in Gorkiy where he has been instructed to reside.

In the telegram the academician explains that he "refused categorically," and that he had written to Andropov, chairman of the Committee for State Security (KGB), in an attempt to obtain some legal explanation for his situation.

In Paris, nearly 100 French physicists have signed an appeal "to protest to the USSR Government against the daily violations of the Helsinki accords which the USSR has nonetheless signed," and to demonstrate their support for Andrey Sakharov. The signatories, most of whom work at the Chemical Solids Institute and the Catalysis Research Institute of the National Center for Scientific Research, are undertaking not to participate in the Franco-Soviet catalysis symposium to be held in Lille 24-28 March, and to support those who do not participate.

Finally, the Paris review ESPRIT has formed a committee, bringing together a number of artists, writers and intellectuals in defense of the dissident painter Vladimir Markarenko; it is asking that the Helsinki accords be applied in the case of this painter. Having once more been refused an exit visa for France, Vladimir Makarendo, who is under constant surveillance, is in a precarious situation in the USSR while participating in the first joint exhibition of Ukrainian painting in the United States.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIETS OPEN ON 27 MARCH

LD271756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The first sessions of the Supreme Soviets of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia of the new convocation started work today. On the agenda, apart from the organizational question, are measures for increasing production of consumer goods and improving their quality, in Kazakhstan; questions of further development of physical culture and sports, in Azerbaijan; in Georgia, the process of fulfillment of legislation on benefits for participants and invalids of the Great Patriotic War and the families of servicemen who died; the fulfillment of labor legislation, further strengthening labor discipline and improvements in the use of labor reserves, in Kirgizia.

Taking part in the work of the session are:

In Alma-Ata, Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Commitee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan;

In Baku, Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Commitee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan;

In Tbilisi, Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Commitee of the Communist Party of Georgia;

And in Frunze, Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Commitee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia.

HISTORICAL-CULTURAL HERITAGE--The historical and cultural heritage of the people is a component part of the extensive program for cultural construction carried out in the USSR in line with Lenin's precepts and an effective means in the communist education of the working people. The preservation and propagandizing of spiritual treasures is an object for constant party and state solicitude. These topics were in the focus of the attention of a republic-level scientific conference, "Vladimir Ilich Lenin About Historical and Cultural Heritage and its Role in Communist Education," that was held in Kiev on 12 March under the auspices of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the Kiev branch of the Central Vladimich Ilich Lenin Museum and the Ukrainian Architects Union. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU]

CONFERENCE OF UKRAINA SOCIETY--An accountability and election meeting of the Ukraina society was held in Kiev on 12 March. The conference delegates adopted a decision on further strengthening cultural relations with Ukrainians living abroad, endorsed amendments in the society's statutes, elected a new governing board and adopted a resolution for peace and friendship among peoples. A board plenum of the Ukraina society on 12 March examined organizational issues. (Vladimir Brovchenko) was elected chairman of the board. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU]

KHARKOV UNIVERSITY JUBILEE--The University of Kharkov, with more than 12,000 students in its 11 departments, this year marks its 175th anniversary, the Labor Red Banner Order-decorated Gorkiy State University of Kharkov has been awarded the Friendship-Among-Peoples Order for services in the training of highly qualified specialists for the national economy and in the development of scientific research. A solemn meeting devoted to the 175th anniversary of the university and the award presentation was held in Kharkov on 12 March. The session was addressed by Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, who pinned the order on the university's banner. On the same day Comrade Sokolov presented honorary certificates and badges to professors and lecturers of the university. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU]

UKRAINE'S KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY--A plenum of the Ukrainian knowledge society was held on 14 March to examine the results of the accountability and election campaign in the society's organizations and the tasks to further improve their activity. A report was delivered by member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Lyashko, board chairman of the republic's knowledge society. An appropriate decision was adopted on the issue discussed. The plenum examined an organizational issue. (Zaporok) was elected board deputy chairman of the Ukrainian knowledge society. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU]

AWARDS TO ACADEMICIAN--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Academician Aleksandra Vasiliyevna Novoselova the title Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin and the Golden Hammer and Sickle medal for her great services to the development of chemical science, her many years of scientific and teaching activity in connection with her 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD]

RESETTLERS IN KHABAROVSK KRAY--The people of Bikin have welcomed a large group of resettlers from Gorkiy Oblast. A meeting was held at (Radingartovka) station, where the settlers arrived, and was addressed by the directors of Bikin and Pushkin sovhozes. The resettlers will supplement livestock breeders, land cultivators, and machine operators. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW]

REPORTAGE ON FLIGHT OF SOYUZ-T SPACECRAFT

End of Flight

LD260938 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The flight of the transport ship Soyuz-T was concluded today.

On December 16, 1979, the spaceship Soyuz-T was put into an orbit around the earth and on December 19 the ship was linked up with the Salyut-6 station. During the ship's flight within the orbital complex, there were tests and adjustment of the new on-board systems, elements and units of the ship's structure. Correction of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex was twice carried out with the use of the ship's engine. After the ship's spacecraft were undocked, the final tests of the Soyuz-T were made in different regimes of autonomous flight.

The ship's braking system was switched on in the present time. After the compartments were separated, the landing craft made a controlled descent and soft landing in the pre-set area of the Soviet Union's territory.

All the on-board systems, apparatuses and units of the ship operated faultlessly throughtout the 100-day orbital flight.

The successful tests of the Soyuz-T transport ship mean a further step along the road of the development and perfection of Soviet space technology.

Performance of Soyuz-T

LD261424 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--The successful landing of the Soyuz-T transport spaceship is a result of fruitful work by Soviet scientists and specialists to perfect space hardware.

Soyuz-T worked in orbit for more than three months. On board systems, assemblies and elements of the ship's design were tested during its joint flight with the Salyut-6 research orbital station. All operations were carried out with success.

The pilotless modification of the Soyuz-T transport ship is an advanced space craft. It carries new onboard systems for radio communication and orientation, and a computing complex. Its main designation is to carry out transport operations to ensure the functioning of the Salyut-Soyuz orbital complex.

Many interesting and original ideas of designers are incorporated in the Soyuz-T, and this distinguishes it from its predecessors. Thus, the new orientation system makes it easier for the ship to find the sun, the earth, stars and other objects, this being very important in space navigation.

The combined propulsion plant ensures the fuel supply of all engines of the ship from one system. Its chemical batteries can be recharged by the sun during flight.

Soviet cosmonauts who had conducted the pre-launch ground tests of Soyuz-T praise the new ship in which all innovations and modifications are directed at making the complex work of crew members during space flight easier.

COSMOS-1169 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD271407 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 27, TASS--The USSR today launched the Cosmos-1169 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries scientific equipment intended for continuing space studies.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--94.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--521 kilometres, minimum--478 kilometres, inclination of orbit--65.8 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

PROGRESS-8 LAUNCHED TO DELIVER CARGO TO SALYUT-6

LD272117 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 27, TASS--Under the programme of ensuring further functioning of the Salyut-6 orbital station, the automatic transport ship Progress-8 was launched today in the Soviet Union at 21 hours 53 minutes Moscow time.

The programme of the flight of the Progress-8 ship envisages delivering various cargoes to the orbital scientific station Salyut-6.

The transport ship Progress-8 was put in an orbit with the following parametres:

The maximum distance from the earth's surface--266 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface--122 km, the period of revolution--88.8 minutes, inclination--51.6 degrees. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2135 GMT on 27 March reports the distance from the earth's surface as 192 km.]

According to the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the ship Progress-8 are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC SHIPPING--The diesel-electric vessel Khudozhnik Vrubel and the motorship Altayskiye Gory of the Vostokrybkholodflot Administration are taking on cargoes of frozen products in the Antarctic area, and the diesel-electric vessel Gorets is en-route to the area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 21 Mar 80 OW]